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The articles in The Review and Press Departments are condensations or summaries of the original articles, or of salient points in those articles. In no case are the editors of THE LITERARY DIGEST responsible for the opinions expressed, their constant endeavor being to present the thought of the author from his own point of view.

In order to increase the value of the Digest, as a repository of contemporaneous thought and opinion, every subscriber will be furnished with a complete and minute INDEX of each volume.

The Reviews.

POLITICAL.

MR. BALFOUR'S LAND BILL.

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL, M. P.

North American Review, New York, June.

WE reject as insufficient and dishonest the Irish Land-Purchase Bill of the present Tory government, which has been ostensibly brought forward for the purpose of settling the land question on the lines laid down by me during my American tour. I should gladly welcome any honest intention on the part of the Government to settle this land question. It is of great importance to get it out of the way before the time arrives for the larger settlement of home rule. Difficulties about land, if they should arise upon Mr. Gladstone's return to office, will materially hamper him, and increase the arduous character

of his task. Such difficulties, if they should arise, will be most embarrassing for the Irish Parliament, and the future executive depending upon that Parliament. By all means settle the land question now. But the pretended Land-Purchase bill is no solution. It will not at the outside reach more than one out of every four of the Irish tenants, and there will be many in this favored minority who have no right or claim to enjoy the benefits of land-purchase at the expense of the State, since they have neither the status of occupying, nor of agricultural, tenants. According to the method adopted and the scale of prices given up to the present, under the operation of the previous enactments, it will take upwards of one hundred and sixty-six millions of pounds sterling, in order to enable all the Irish tenants privileged to do so, to become the owners of their holdings. To raise such a sum is impossible, since it is conceded on all sides that thirty-three millions of pounds sterling is the utmost extent of the further sum that the British taxpayer is ever likely to be induced to guarantee for land-purchase in Ireland. The Bill, besides, hypothecates as a counter-guarantee against default upon the part of the new owners, among other things, the Imperial contribution for medical comfort to the poor in Ireland, for education, the maintenance of lunatics, and so forth. The fever-stricken peasant in his unsanitary cottage in Connemara is to go without quinine, while he continues to pay his rack-rent, in order that the happy owners of many large grazing farms may obtain a reduction of 30 per cent. and avoid the payment of even this reduced amount to the State. Finally, the Bill selects the large and absentee owners for favored treatment, while it compels the tenant to buy his holding at an inflated price, with a load of arrears around his neck, and the pistol of coercion at his head. We cannot be any party to a measure so brought forward and constituted.

THE LAND PURCHASE BILL.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M. P.

Contemporary Review, London, May.

THE more Mr. Balfour's Land Purchase scheme is examined by the public, the less, I think, the public will like it. I have called it Mr. Balfour's Bill. But some insist that it is mainly Mr. Goschen's production, while Mr. Chamberlain, although he does not actually claim the scheme as his own, yet describes it as practically identical with a scheme which he had prepared.

What is the object of this measure? After stripping the Bill of its multitudinous details, it will be seen that it is meant to assist some of the least successful and the least popular of Irish landlords to get a higher price for their land than they could get in the open market. To be sure the landlord cannot be compelled to sell, and the tenant cannot be compelled to buy. But it seems as if the Bill were ingeniously designed to put the tenant at the absolute mercy of his landlord.

The most prominent and the most carefully elaborated part of the Bill is that which concerns itself to show that the British tax-payer runs no risk of being called upon to pay anything. But there are thirty-three millions of pounds to be raised somehow, and no one can see on whose credit that sum is to be raised unless on the credit of the British tax-payer. To be sure the Government proposes to establish a guarantee fund to consist, among other things, of the grants in aid of the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics in district asylums in Ireland; the grants in aid of the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses in Ireland, and of the salaries of medical officers of work-houses and dispensaries in Ireland; of the cost of medi-

cines, and medical and surgical appliances in Ireland. But the Chief Secretary has yet to be invented who could come to the House of Commons and say, "The annual instalment of the Land Purchase Fund has not been fully repaid this year, and so we have stopped the salaries of the schoolmasters and mistresses and the medical officers in Irish work-houses, and we have evicted all the pauper lunatics and sent them drifting along the streets and roads." Of course nothing of the kind could be done, and therefore we should have to fall back upon the British tax-payer. The British tax-payer would be willing to pay the money if Mr. Balfour's Bill would be a real and final settlement of the Irish land question. But the Bill is nothing of the kind. It does not promise to settle anything. It rather indicates the beginning of a new agitation.

Mr. Balfour has deliberately taken a course which makes his position much worse than he need have made it. He has declared his conviction that the leaders of the Irish Party in and out of Parliament are opposing his Bill, only because they believe it will fully and finally settle the Irish land question, and because with that settlement their occupation will be gone and they will no longer be able to live by agitation. If anything were needed to make Mr. Balfour's Land Purchase scheme detestable in the minds of the Irish people, it would be just this sort of senseless, cynical calumny.

THE RACE QUESTION.

THE HON. WM. C. P. BRECKENRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY.

The Arena, Boston, June.

THERE is no substantial foundation for either the Christian religion or Christian philosophy, unless that declaration of Saint Paul be true, that the Almighty "hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth." It is not saying too much to aver that this saying is held to be true more intensely and more universally among the white people of what is known as the "South," the sixteen Southern States, than in any part of the world.

But this does not change the concurrent testimony of all secular and biblical history, that man from the dawn of history has been divided into not only different but unassimilable races; that race prejudice, race hatred, race affinity are among the most intense and permanent of all human passions.

We of the English-speaking race claim, with a confidence that smacks sometimes of arrogance, that our race is the dominating one of the world. We have admitted into it by assimilation many millions of individuals of other Caucasian races. But all races which in the progress of time, by climatic or other influences, have become colored, we regard as inferior. We have considered any admixture of such blood as an adulteration, and have put the brand of proscription more legibly and cruelly upon the offspring of such adulteration than the mark of nature itself.

Before the war there was a feeling of strong personal kindness between the masters and their slaves. In cases innumerable an affection existed between various members of the families, black and white. The children born since 1865, white and black, have not those feelings of kindness and affection for each other, and nothing has taken the precise place of those feelings.

If the seven and a half millions of negroes living south of the Ohio and Potomac were scattered over the entire territory of the United States, there would be no danger. If the proportion between the whites and the blacks could be everywhere as it is in Kentucky, about five and a half to one, there would be no danger. The whites would have no alarm, no apprehension of the future, and therefore no temptation to be either unjust or ungenerous. But the shadow of the aggregation of negroes in the Mississippi Valley darkens the future of every State therein. The negroes in the Mississippi Valley

are becoming more and more consolidated, instead of more and more diffused. This renders them more impervious to the best influences; more subject to doubtful, if not actually vicious influences; intensifies their race prejudices, and the apprehension of the white people as to the negro's power and purposes.

In this state of things the only safeguard lies in home rule, in allowing the people of each State the sole control of its domestic affairs. All outside intermeddling, under any pretext whatever, justified by any apparent outrage, must work evil, and only evil. If the General Government attempts to go into a State where there are whites and blacks, it must unite with the whites as against the blacks, or with the blacks as against the whites, or, as a common master, control both. It can do none of these permanently, and during the experiment it can produce only harm. The country must know—every right thinker must know—that there can be no solution of the colored question upon the hypothesis of the deportation or subjugation of the white people in any part of the country.

To all this some one may say: "Must the North and the Government then be helpless when outrages are committed?" The true answer is, that outrages are committed everywhere by fallible human beings, but the punishment for those outrages must be by the localities in which they are committed, and that those localities soon find out, that unless the outrages are punished the locality itself is in danger of destruction. The negro cannot be selected out and special protection given to him, special laws made for him by the General Government, for in the end these laws must be administered by the people among whom he lives; they must be construed by persons who are under the influence of the intelligence which surrounds him.

We of the South are perfectly aware that this generation will not solve the problem, which will have to be transmitted to our children and to their children. Will not the Christian people of the North unite with us in trying to eliminate all bitterness from the question, so that it may be freed from whatever animosities slavery may have produced, and from whatever passions the war and the period of reconstruction have caused? Or will the Northern people persistently, under the guise of humanity, add to that bitterness, increase these passions, and in the end make the negro the sufferer therefrom?

RACE RIOTS IN THE SOUTH.

JOSEPH COOK.

Our Day Boston, May.

ALTHOUGH we have conquered secession, we have not conquered the supreme crime of the South, the nullification of laws intended to protect colored citizens. Political indifference to that Southern crime is one of the chief crimes of the North. There is one absolutely unalterable element in the Southern problem, and that is climate, for the white race never yet in history has labored continuously and vigorously in fields on which the snow never falls. In hot climates people of our color, wishing to rule the bronze and black population and reap the larger part of the fruits of their toil, seek to officer labor; hence the contest that will not soon come to an end. Owners of slaves scorned the poor whites, and even the slaves shared this malevolence. There being no way for the poor whites to repel this scorn except by scorning the negroes and supporting the slaveholders, they became themselves the fiercest defenders of slavery, and continue very much what they were before the war. Race riots in the South come largely from the defective civilization of the classes who once constituted the pro-slavery South.

In this complex Southern problem you have (1) a Constitutional problem; (2) a Party problem; (3) an Educational

problem; (4) a Ruffian problem: the sporadic scoundrelism of the South that does not respect law and order. (5) the Race problem. The causes of the race riots at the South may be summarized as follows: Climate, color, indolence, caste, greed, precedent, poverty, illiteracy, intemperance, immorality, barbarism, isolation, impurity.

Solutions for Southern Problems:

1. Education of both whites and blacks.
2. The execution of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.
3. Emigration or deportation of colored citizens, advocated by a few, is impracticable on a large scale; dispersion may be a partial remedy.
4. If the South wants immigration it must put down lawlessness.
5. The exigencies of the times demand a constitutional federal election law honestly administered by both parties. The Southern problem is a question of party rather than of color, after all. Who are they that are shot down in the South? Negroes, largely. A few white men, but what kind of white men? Republicans.
6. The immediate and continual elimination of fraudulent representatives from Congress.

THE RACE PROBLEM—THE NEGRO SHOULD SOLVE IT.

CHARLES E. FENNER, JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA.

Belford's Magazine, New York, June.

In all the current discussions of the race problem we have had innumerable suggestions as to what the white people of the North should do, as to what the white people of the South should do, as to what the Federal and State governments should do. We have been told that we should educate the negro; that we should do this, that or the other *for* the negro or *with* the negro. In all these schemes the negro figures merely as a passive, inert, irresponsible factor, who is to have something done *to* him, or *with* him, or *for* him, and who is not called on to consider, or decide, or to act for himself, according to his own judgment of what is best for his own interest.

It is manifest that all this is essentially and radically wrong. It is the negro's plain duty to take his own destiny, as far as may be, into his own hands. He should consider the questions involved, from the standpoint of his own self-interest, because his interest in them is immeasurably greater and deeper than that of all others.

The race problem looms before the whites and blacks of the South as a gathering thunder-cloud, threatening wrath and desolation, instinct with lightnings, whose fugitive bolts already strike, now here, now there, solemn warnings of the consuming fires which, if that cloud bursts, will scorch and wither this fair land.

Is there any cause of friction between the races which has a marked tendency to inflame their relations and to precipitate the destructive conflict? Such a cause does exist—so manifest and so well known to every one, that its identity suggests itself without being stated, at the mere asking of the question. It is the exercise by the negro of the right of suffrage.

The negro has the undoubted legal and constitutional right to vote. Nobody denies that. No power exists in this land lawfully to deprive him of this right, save by means of an amendment of the Constitution of the United States. But let the negro observe that this is merely a *right* or *privilege* conferred upon him. If it were a *duty*, perhaps he might not waive it without wrong. But being a right or privilege, inhering in himself, he is free to exercise it or not at his own will, and is

justified in inquiring whether or not it is for his interest to exercise it.

The right to vote, under our form of government, includes and involves the right to govern by a majority of votes. The negro has the right to vote and he has a majority of votes in several States and in numerous counties and towns in every Southern State. The assertion of the right to vote means the assertion of his right to govern those States, counties and towns. Even in those States and districts in which the negro has not the majority, it involves the substantial right to govern them also, by forming an alliance with a small faction of unprincipled and ambitious whites.

There is a platform upon which the whites and blacks of the South can meet and live together in peace and friendship. As I am an honest man, I believe there is but one. Here it is:

GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHITE—PROTECTION FOR THE BLACK.

Let the negro step boldly and frankly on to this platform. Let him say to the whites of the South: "You aver you are our friends; we wish to be yours. You say you demand the right to govern this country; we cannot deny your power to do so. You say our voting menaces your supremacy and makes you our enemies; we will stop voting. Take the government. All we ask in return is that our rights shall be protected by equal laws, administered by just judges, and supported by the resistless power of public opinion."

What would be the response of the Southern whites to such an appeal? It would strike every chord of nobility and magnanimity in their nature. In every community where a Non-voting Black league should be formed, there would instantly arise a White Law, Order, and Equal Rights league, under whose vigilant protection the negro would be secure in his rights and *Finis* would close the catalogue of Southern outrages, real and imaginary, which, while they only tickle the ear of a certain class of politicians, grieve the hearts of all true philanthropists.

If it be said that such a plan, even if successful, opens a pitiful career to the ambitions of an aspiring race, I reply that no better career is open to the negro in this country.

If I have spoken plainly, I have spoken sincerely, out of an honest friendship for the negro and a deep concern for his welfare.

If the plan suggested be smiled at, as savoring more of the abstractions of the closet than of practical politics, let me say that, in dealing with such subjects, I regard the so-called practical politician, with his contracted vision and time-serving makeshifts, as the least sagacious of the human race.

THE VALUE OF PROTECTION.

HON. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, JR.

North American Review, New York, June.

WE shall have tariffs as long as we have a government. We can only dispense with them by resorting to direct taxation, and it is hardly probable that the people of this country will ever consent to that system exclusively. Whatever may be our opinion of a "tariff for revenue only," or a tariff for revenue coupled with "protection," the great majority of the people will always prefer the one or the other for raising revenue, to taxing directly our own products, our own industries and our own people.

One or the other is a necessity. It requires about \$400,000,000 annually to meet the requirements of the government. The way to raise this money with the least burden upon the people, is the problem of the statesman and legislator. It would not do for the government to issue notes without provision for their payment. It would not do to restore the internal revenue system as it prevailed through the war, and for some years subsequently, when everything was taxed—every

tool of trade, every article of commerce, every legal document, every check or note, or instrument of writing, every profession, every income. The people would not stand that long. The largest share of the needed income must be raised by tariff taxation or import duties. The predominating sentiment of the country is that the whole of it should be. In response to this sentiment Congress has been shipping away the internal-revenue taxes, and in the Bill now before the House it is proposed to remove more than \$10,000,000 of these taxes. Whatever may be said of any other system of taxation, it is thoroughly well understood that all internal-revenue taxes are a direct burden upon our own people and their occupations.

In this situation the sole question at issue between the two great political parties of the country is, whether our income shall be secured from a tariff levied upon foreign products seeking a market here, having in view revenue, and revenue only; or whether in securing this revenue, and imposing these tariffs upon foreign imports, we shall be mindful not alone of the revenue produced by such duties, and required for the government, but shall see to it that duties are so levied as to be a protection and defence to our own industries against competing industries.

If revenue is the sole consideration, the surest and most direct way is to put the duty upon those articles that we either do not produce at all, or in small measure, but this it will be seen is no better than a system of direct taxation. The consumers in the United States will pay every dollar of that tax. We would secure the revenue but pay it wholly ourselves. A revenue tariff is always paid by the consumers. Is it not better therefore, I submit, that the income of the government be secured by putting a tax or duty upon those foreign products which compete with like products of home growth and manufacture, so that, while we are raising all the revenues needed by the government, we shall do it with a discriminating regard for our own people, their products, and their employments. Such a tariff is a discrimination against foreign productions in favor of our own, and an encouragement to productive enterprises, besides securing a healthful competition, not only among ourselves, but between ourselves and foreign producers, tending to prevent combinations and monopolies, and eventuating in fair and reasonable prices to our own consumers.

If the great end of life is to multiply commodities at the lowest price, at the expense of labor, the British system surpasses ours, but there are other considerations higher and deeper than cheap fabrics. We must take into account the family and the fireside. We must have concern for the man, his welfare, his improvement, his development, the enlargement of his opportunities. These conditions will ultimately secure cheaper commodities, through that skill, craft and invention which are the sure outcome of intelligent, thoughtful, independent and well-paid labor.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN AFRICA.

HENRY S. SANFORD.

The Forum, New York, June.

AT a conference of a number of Americans and Europeans, most noted for their knowledge of Africa, called together by King Leopold II., and held June 20 and 21, 1877, at the royal palace of Brussels, for considering the opening up of Africa, the method proposed was the establishment of "civilizing and hospitable posts" across central Africa, starting from the east coast of Zanzibar, each country having at least one station in this chain of settlements.

The result was that in the following year Mr. Stanley, under an engagement to the King, began preparations, and on Aug. 14, 1879, landed, with his expedition of four small steamboats, at Banana and commenced his slow progress up the valley,

establishing stations from Vivi upward to Stanley Pool, which he reached Dec. 3, 1881. In 1884 forty-three well-organized posts had been established having 170 American and European agents, and between four and five hundred treaties made with chiefs of the river tribes, who ceded to the Association their rights of sovereignty and territories in return for protection and other considerations.

By the declaration of Washington, April 22, 1884, the United States recognized the flag of the International Association of the Congo, as that of a friendly power, and thus the Congo, thanks to American intervention, was opened to the free trade of the world. Germany, in concert with France, issued invitations to the United States and to the European powers to attend a conference at Berlin, with a view to discussion and agreement upon the following propositions: 1. Freedom of commerce in the basin and at the mouths of the Congo. 2. Application to the Congo and the Niger of the principles adopted by the Congress of Vienna, with a view to sanctioning free navigation on several international rivers; which principles were afterward applied to the Danube. 3. Definition of the formalities to be observed, in order that new occupations on the coast of Africa may be considered effective.

Meeting Nov. 15, 1884, the Conference terminated its labors Feb. 26, 1885, by the signing of the *acte générale*, less than one year after the signing the declaration of Washington; the United States gaining additional advantages, such as the sanction and recognition by Europe of the rights and privileges accorded in the declaration of Washington, and the considerable extension of the area for these privileges; the right to carry our flag on all the waters within its borders; the neutralization of its territory, and lastly, the securing to our flag, at all times, access to the finest harbor on the west coast of Africa.

It may be noted here that at this conference the representatives of the United States and Great Britain endeavored strenuously to secure measures for controlling the importation and use of spirits; but these efforts failed because of the attitude of Germany and Holland, insisting that this important product of their industries should come under the general rule of free entry.

The article in the general act containing the *vœu* (earnest desire) on the subject, together with the right to control the internal traffic in spirits, was all that could be secured, and it is under this *vœu* that the conference at Brussels is seeking to secure restrictive measures on the subject.

It was at Berlin that the difficult question of territorial boundary was definitely settled—outside the conference of course. An African Belgium of nearly 1,500,000 square miles, or one-eighth of all Africa, was secured for free trade and equal rights to all; and an independent African State, thirty-three times the size of Belgium, was established, with its water ways free for all time to the flags of all nations.

Within easy reach of our commerce is the Congo basin, equal in extent of navigable waters to any watershed on the globe, comprising one-tenth the area of Africa, and embracing the central and richest portion; greater in extent than India, surpassing it in variety of products and richness of soil; open unreservedly to the free entry and free transit of our merchandise; having the finest port and harbor of West Africa, and made neutral by European agreement.

Has a wise Providence prepared here another Canaan for our modern Israelites, to which they shall carry back the civilization and Christianity obtained by generations of contact with the Anglo-Saxon race, enlightening that pagan darkness, developing the wonderful riches of the country and helping to make Africa again a potent factor in the world's affairs?

"The Congo basin," says the eminent Prof. Dupont, fresh from a visit there, "is destined to be the granary of the world."

Perhaps here may be found a solution of the race problem. What eminent statesman will give himself to this great work,

compel public attention, and point the way thither for these disturbing elements? An exodus of the better educated and more ambitious people of the colored race would lead up to practical, peaceful and happy results for us and our African population. That exodus is inevitable; but to direct it properly, organization, steamship and commercial companies are necessary. Our negroes can find in Africa unexampled opportunities, and our capital, unexcelled prospects of gain.

Our present markets are becoming overstocked, as is the case with all other civilized nations. The Congo offers us new opportunities; first, for the sale of the overflow of our markets; secondly, for earning new wealth in a country surpassingly rich in vegetable and mineral values, where labor costs two cents a day, and where the native's chief characteristic is his adaptability.

Great varieties of animals, grains, fruits and vegetables have been introduced from Europe, India, and America, and of the eight principal aliments in use, five came from America. The pineapple, peanut, alligator pear, guava, sweet potato, tomato, and pimento, have been introduced from the United States.

The Congo man has learned the first lessons of humanity. He is docile and eager for trade and civilization, as is proved by the prosperity of the Congo Free State, and of the commercial companies on the Congo. Are we to avail ourselves of the opportunities at our hand, or shall nations reputed less enterprising than we, alone reap benefits from this vast and inviting Continent?

BISMARCK AND SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

Rundschau, Leipzig, May 8th.

II.

THE excitement among the smaller States of Germany was intense, and, as stated in the previous chapter, the march of the Saxon and Hanoverian contingent to enforce the claims of Augustenburg, was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm.

This impressed on Austria the necessity of a close alliance with Prussia, and decided her to follow Bismarck's lead in the Schleswig, as well as in the Holstein question. Thus fortified, Bismarck approached the King with proposals which he had committed to writing. We cannot remain inactive, he urged, if the November Constitution continue in force after January 1st, and in that event three courses will be open to us—to follow the popular clamor, repudiate the London Protocol and invade Schleswig, which would be a declaration of war, and would probably array England against us; or we can leave it to the Diet, and to popular clamor, which, if it result in setting up the Duke of Augustenburg in Holstein, would leave Schleswig still at the mercy of Denmark; the third course would be for Prussia and Austria simply to declare war for the enforcement of the Danish obligations of 1852, and enter Schleswig promptly after the 1st January. This would give the Great Powers no ground for interference; and Prussia and Austria being in possession, would have the decisive voice in the settlement.

Bismarck's counsels prevailed. The joint influence of the two Great Powers sufficed to move the Diet to seize Schleswig as security for the fulfilment of the Danish obligations of 1851-2, and to summon the Duke of Augustenburg to vacate Holstein and Kiel. The vote was carried by only nine against seven, for it was feared that it would result in a general revolution.

Bismarck had now to grapple with two sets of difficulties in Berlin. On the one side was the House of Deputies, who met his demand for an appropriation to carry on the campaign with the remark, that if Bismarck, by his recognition of the Duke of Augustenburg would commit himself to the national policy he should have it. On the other side was the English ambassador, Buchanan, who intimated that the advance of German troops into Schleswig would endanger the peace of

Europe, and urged the maintenance of the *status quo* pending a conference of the great Powers. Bismarck promptly informed the Deputies that if they refused the money, the Government would take it wherever it could find it; and to the English ambassador he replied, that Denmark had upset the *status quo* unwarrantably, and must restore it by rescinding the November Constitution; and that it was impossible for Prussia both to uphold the English Protocol and submit quietly to its violation by Denmark. If England obstructed Germany's insistence on this measure by force of arms, Prussia would be under the necessity of repudiating the Protocol and allying herself with the Augustenburg party. Buchanan was silenced.

Then followed the discussion of the plan of campaign with Austria, during which Bismarck unfolded his plans to the King, who relied with him on the stiff neckedness of Denmark to provoke a war, and justify a repudiation of existing treaties, and a complete liberation of Schleswig-Holstein from their connection with Denmark.

The Great Powers were by no means uninterested witnesses of the rapid evolution of events. Russia, Austria, and England had one common aim, viz.: the maintenance of the integrity of Denmark along with the restoration of the Duchies to their privileges as German States, and England, with more astuteness than the others, was tireless in her efforts to effect a coalition of all the Powers for the purpose of enforcing Denmark to fulfil her obligations. Bismarck objected that it was a purely domestic affair with which Germany was perfectly competent to deal; Austria, who saw no more of Bismarck's hand than he had thought proper to reveal, was too thoroughly committed to his lead to draw back; Napoleon played for his own hand, and possibly with a view of forming a coalition of the Rhine Provinces, he forwarded a note to the Diet at Frankfort, in which he declared the London Protocol as of no binding effect, and expressed his sympathy with the efforts on behalf of Augustenburg; and Russia was unwilling to engage in war for or against Denmark, for the achievement of objects which promised to be achieved without her interference.

England, consequently, stood alone, and before she could decide on any action, Bismarck, in concert with Austria, fulminated an ultimatum in which the King of Denmark was called on to repeal the November Constitution within forty-eight hours. Everything was in readiness. General Wrangel in command of the Austro-Prussian troops entered Holstein on the 20th. The smaller States were demoralized, and the forty-eight hours had no sooner elapsed than the Austro-Prussian troops crossed the Eider into Schleswig with results that are familiar matters of history.

We see in this campaign a masterwork of diplomatic skill; and our admiration is awakened by the comprehensive grasp, the foresight, the prudence, the tact, and no less by the indomitable force with which he carried out his plans when the moment arrived for putting them into action.

Indeed, Bismarck has every reason to congratulate himself on the conduct of his first political campaign, and Germany every reason to make her warmest acknowledgments for the brilliant service he thereby rendered to the Fatherland.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

RUSSIAN PRISONS.

Neděla, St. Petersburg, May 12.

REFERRING to the proposed International Congress of Prison Reform, a writer of the *Juridetscheskij Viestnik*, apparently a man familiar with the subject, published an article depicting our prisons and their management in very dark colors. His statements must be taken into consideration the more seriously since our "places of retention," as they are mildly

termed, have a greater social significance than prisons have anywhere in the Western countries. Our police and the judiciary authorities freely use their power to arrest persons; and statistical reports show that proceedings are instituted against more than fifty per cent. of the persons thus arrested. The population of our prisons includes a large proportion of people who are neither criminals, nor even suspects. These are persons retained for conveyance under military guard from one place to another for various causes. To this category belong persons expelled from the capitals of the Empire or from other large cities, for "having no designated occupation"—and herein are included laborers, and even mechanics who have been out of employment for a certain length of time. The ruling authorities of villages and of small communities often expel from their places persons of "improper character," whose only impropriety in many instances consists in displeasing a personage of authority, or an official of the lowest grade. Here also belong the masses of people conveyed from one place to another simply because they cannot "identify themselves" by official documents, and their failing to produce their passports is mostly due to the negligence of the authorities of their respective places of nativity, who did not send them out in the right time. Finally there are the families of soldiers serving at a distance from their native homes, and the families of exiles, who desire to follow their husbands and fathers. All these masses of people which are conveyed under military guard from one place to another, are prison inmates until the convoy is ready for them, and stationed in prisons on their halts on the road. They are treated like all other prisoners, and become the associates and sometimes the prey of criminals of the worst description. Those criminals make them spend their nights on the wet and cold floor and impose other sufferings on them. In prisons where the accommodation is not sufficiently ample, they cannot lie down at all, and must get a few seconds of rest and oblivion leaning one against the shoulder of the other, standing up the whole night after a wearisome day of travel. Neither sex nor age is respected. Old men and women are beaten and made cruel sport of; young persons are harassed and abused in the vilest manner. This is the reason why we read so often in the prison reports that a number of prisoners have committed suicide "without apparent cause," or that a lot of women have been transported to their distant homes "because they had no passports," and on arriving home they found that their testimonials had been forwarded to them while they were on the road. Our prison system is in urgent demand of radical and immediate reform.

MORAL IMBECILITY OR CRIME.

H. P. HAWKINS.

The Lancet, London, May 31.

THE moral degree or status attained by the adult is the sum of inheritance and education. That inheritance, using the word in its widest sense, is a real factor is shown by cases in which the first modes of employment which a child can find for its newly acquired faculties of speech and muscular coördination are lying and stealing; but the second element, of education, is for us the more important, the individually imperceptible touches of passive example and active teaching which finally mould the man. The retention of these moral imbeciles as free members of the community depends on the possibility rather of sowing and raising the missing ideas of the bare place in the moral field, or of covering its nakedness by development of the baser reasoning faculty. Cannot something be done in this latter direction? Many a man has been a liar in his childhood, and perhaps through the early part of his school life, and then realising the danger and futility of the habit, has lost the defect, without gaining any keener admiration of the truth for its own sake; and conse-

quently by a social, rather than by a moral, advance. And the possibility of achieving a reform, moral in appearance, but social in effect, may surely infuse some hopefulness into a scheme for taking the morally imbecile at an early period, and subjecting them to skilled teaching with this definite aim.

At present the law knows only the criminal, the innocent, and the lunatic, and has no machinery for dealing with the fourth class—the irresponsible morally insane. We give them increasing terms of imprisonment, alternating with periods of crime and prostitution; and perhaps Plato, who recognized the class, was wiser, when in his model constitution, he prescribed the death penalty for them.

IS AGRICULTURE DECLINING IN NEW ENGLAND?

FREDERIC HATHAWAY CHASE.

New England Magazine, Boston, June.

THE notion that New England farms are steadily being depopulated has been fast growing within the last few years, until now it is very generally accepted as a fact that our farming population is rapidly decreasing. The reason universally given for this alleged decline in agriculture is that the farms of New England cannot compete with the vast tracts of rich lands in the West which have recently been brought into cultivation; operations can there be carried on on a broader basis, and on a far larger scale than in the East, and on the whole the cost of production is much less. This statement may be true in some respects; and, indeed, it is seldom disputed that in the raising of certain products, our Western States have a decided advantage over their more crowded and sometimes less fertile Eastern sisters; but that by admitting this point the whole question is proved, that agriculture is decreasing in New England on account of the competition of the newer States, is far from true. On the contrary, it can be shown that New England has not declined in what Horace Greeley has called "the noblest of professions"; and that there is as yet no immediate danger of the disappearance of our landed estates and the conversion of the New England farmers, that class of husbandmen which has become so inseparably connected with the history of the whole country, into shopmen and manufacturers.

ENGLISH AND AMERICANS.

WM. MORTON FULLERTON.

Fortnightly Review, London, May.

ENGLAND'S leading characteristic is her constant practical belief in the truth of the principle of Natural Selection, which she thinks has nowhere been more clearly exemplified than in her own brilliant successes, especially in the management of her colonial affairs.

On all sides she finds evidence that the race is indeed to the swift, the battle to the strong, and bread to the worldly wise; that God helps those who help themselves, and that her own successes are evidence of universal competence.

"But really," as Count Oxenstiern, the chancellor of Sweden, said to his son, "you have no idea, my son, with how little wisdom the world is governed." Behind the conventional and magniloquent phrases of diplomatic correspondence is frequently a void of intellectual inaninity that sometimes imposes upon statesmen themselves.

In statecraft, as in the selling of eggs, there may be a wisdom of the penny, and a foolishness of the pound; and the conduct of her colonial affairs, on which, the usually so sane and fair-minded England looks with so much complacency, has been conspicuously marked by folly and fiscal demoralisation.

Her treatment of her colonies, combining as it does domination with indifference, tends naturally to the cultivation of that spirit of alienation, which a century ago wrested the United States of America from her grasp.

The spirit of final compromise, which usually stands Englishmen in such good stead, forsook at this crisis those who lived at home, and the wrong-headedness of Lord North's government, dropped the insolent iron hand of coercion upon a people very much more English than the Englishmen who were then in the majority in Parliament.

The American as yet is not so sure of his judgments. With the assurance of immaturity he assumes a certainty and omniscience which he knows to be ill-founded. He may admit within the privacy of his own geographical boundaries, and to other Americans, bitter things about himself and his fellows; but like the English in their assertion of their own pushing dominance, he is not possessed of sufficient magnanimity to own the truth to his own kith and kin. It is a pity that this inflation and boastfulness, arising partly from a sense of their own deficiencies, should be so rife among Americans, for it is unnecessary. A talent for appreciation is much more natural to the Americans than to the English.

The unadulterated strain of English blood in America, and certain other small sections of charming and cultivated people, not English, still possess that steadiness and poise which I have elsewhere characterised as a moral inertia, and are quite free from the vulgar "bounce" and boastfulness. But these are no longer the dominant classes in American life. Democratic institutions have tended to their disfranchisement. The remnant, possessing a refined tradition of manners and of culture, and endowed by heredity with the love of whatsoever things are noble and of good report, is, comparatively speaking, very small. Not unlike the class of the Faubourg St. Germain in Paris, it lives in as unobtrusive an alienation as possible, in the midst of a vast number of good-natured and commonplace vulgarians. At times they half believe they prefer the rampant democracy fast developing in England, to the exasperating gaucherie manifested in every gesture by people given only to pennies, psalms or platitudes.

American bonhomie seems to be an endeavor to be one thing to all men, which is not at all the same thing as being all things to all men. The presumptuous familiarity of manner, born usually of the very kindest and unselfish feelings, is extremely odious, and none the less so for the merit of its origin.

IS THERE A REMEDY?

EDITORIAL.

Home-Maker, New York, June.

Is there a Remedy? A great deal of nonsense has been written and spoken about the antagonism of business men toward those of the opposite sex who are striving to support themselves. The men are represented as endeavoring, by inadequate payment, unfair treatment and harsh criticism, to depreciate the value of woman's labor, and to keep these poor slaves at the point of starvation. While this may be true as regards such human fiends as are found in the ranks of the "sweaters," it does not apply to the rank and file of men wage-earners, for they are glad to see women recognized as skilled workers, and paid as such.

But some women demand special concessions on account of their sex. They fail to recognize the vital fact, that when a woman throws her labor on the market, she must make it in every way equal to a man's if she expects to receive equal pay; for man's pay she must do man's work; and in any department where a woman can do a man's work, she has a right to stand on an equal footing with him. But she must prepare her proficiency by the same arduous labor which he has been forced to yield, and look upon her trade as her life-work, not proposing to take it up for a few years and then drop it at her pleasure. She must also understand that when she competes with a man upon an equal footing, she has no right to claim, as her due, the homage and deference which were her privi-

lege when she dwelt apart. To the credit of men be it said, that such deference is seldom withheld, but the woman should regard it as a gift and not as a prerogative.

Another explanation for the complaints we hear is found in women's readiness to be discouraged. Let women follow the example of successful men who try and try again; who, if they fail in one department, apply themselves in another, and persevere until they do succeed. Decide what you can do, perfect yourself in that, and make your work so well worth having, that those who need it will be ready to pay its full value.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK, in *Belford's Magazine* for June, under the heading, "Extirpation of the Crime Breeders of the Day," says there are three Juggernaut cars of destruction driving through the community with glittering blades attached to every wheel, to crush and destroy the youth of this land; and these three are evil reading, gambling, and the liquor traffic.

Breweries, saloons, cafés, pleasure resorts, carnivals, and all other places for the supply of the unchained monster Drink, are all turning out recruits to the great army of criminals. Street fights, mob violence, arson, robbery, suicide and murders are followed by ceaseless parades of armed officers of the law quelling these orgies, drunken fights, and brawls, and crowding the courts of justice with criminals; and in the background we see the "House of Correction," "home for ragged boys and girls," "workhouse," "prison," "gaol," "hospital," "lunatic asylum," and "Magdalen retreat;" with the pillory, the whipping post and the gallows waiting for the victims of the maddening drink curse.

The most dangerous forms of gambling to any community are lottery, pool, and puts and calls; and under the head of evil reading we have the contaminating influence of the daily papers with their sickening details of loathsome crimes, furnishing the material for the grosser weekly illustrated papers. These naturally whet the youthful appetite for the blood and thunder story papers, and trashy novels of the day.

If, as is often said, "an idle mind is the devil's workshop," what must be the effect of filling this workshop with machinery and tools of moral pollution and spiritual death. The vile printed trash with its accompanying lust-picture pollutes its victims' minds. Intemperance is not the greatest evil of the day. Licentiousness is the most insidious, wide-spread, and deadly foe that the nation has to contend with.

Should not all these three incentives to crime be extirpated?

CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM AND TEMPERANCE.—Frances E. Willard, in *The Dawn*, Boston, for May, claims that The Knights of Labor are to-day the most efficient body in this land for the protection of women, in equal pay for equal work, and of children from the stunting of body and mind through servitude that is little better than slavery. The eight-hour law would increase wages, add one-fourth to the number of the employed, thus almost disbanding the army of tramps—arbitration, coöperation, State control of all the means of public locomotion and communication, would help to verify or refute the theory, now rapidly becoming prevalent, that if corporate powers are good for capital, labor too might appropriately share the same. Competition has been a useful spur in cruder ages, but, at last, it bows before its master, corporate control, and the bigger the corporation the better for the corporators, because the more they are to be enriched. Carrying out this condition of things to infinity may yet prove that humanity is the one humane and righteous "syndicate," the only "combination" that can be permitted to combine, the only trusted "Trust."

But this can never be until heads are clear, hands are steady and hearts are true. Hence be it ours to work right on for the downfall of the drink traffic, and the regnancy of home in Church, in State and everywhere.

GAMBLING ON OCEAN STEAMERS, by Capt. Kennedy, late of the *Germanic*, in the *North American* for June, gives a number of instances of the prevalence of gambling of the most reckless nature on the Atlantic liners, and claims that not only has the captain no authority to stop it, but that it is even for the interest of the companies to allow it, inasmuch as the sale of wines and liquors, which adds greatly to their income, is increased thereby.

EDUCATION AND LITERATURE.

SIR CHARLES DILKE'S NEW BOOK.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

North American Review, New York, June.

THE survey of mankind from China to Peru is a proverbially comprehensive operation. Sir Charles Dilke has undertaken to do more than this in the two volumes he has published under the title, "Problems of Greater Britain."

"Greater" than the mother-country in area, several of her colonies are. Two of them at least will probably, in another half-century, equal her in population. But for our time, at all events, the United States of America form the only nation mainly of our blood and speaking our tongue, which can accurately assume the adjective used by Sir Charles. "Larger" would be a better rendering of the sense of the author of the phrase. "Larger" than Britain are many of the countries over which the old union flag waves; "greater" they are not, unless area of landed possessions means that which has come to signify more than physical size.

Among the many questions affecting the welfare of the British empire as a whole and of its component parts, so ably treated in Sir Charles' book, no question will present so immediate a topic of interest to our cousins under the stars and stripes as does that which affects more nearly the course of trade and political relations between Canada and her southern neighbor. We all know that the prevalent belief in the States is that, although the time may not be very near, yet ultimately all Anglo-Saxons in North America will range themselves under the banner of one huge republic. This idea is most sedulously fostered by a patriotic press in the States. But is it wise that the truth should thus be hidden away, and that to counteract such belief it should be held necessary at Ottawa to pass a unanimous vote through both houses of the Legislature, expressing a desire of Canadians to live their national life without the aid of a political connection with the Republic? Surely there is room enough and to spare for each. The existence of a political State to the north, apart from, but friendly to, the States, can never be a menace to any institution loved and valued to the south of the imaginary line. Canada is not powerful enough to be other than a good neighbor, nor has she ever in modern history had any wish but a heartfelt desire for the prosperity of the Union, among whose citizens so many of her own are happily domiciled.

Whatever dissatisfaction there may be at times in some of the colonies on account of their connection with Great Britain, it may be safely asserted, that whenever the old country is hard pressed, there will arise in her support among the colonies a feeling that would make them proud to share in her defence. It would be a dangerous game to "twist the old lion's tail" too severely. They who are furthest removed from temporary causes of discontent connected with her domestic politics, would be the first in the field to avert the extinction of her power. I believe that a very large contingent of those who would come to her aid would come from the United States, just as a formidable contingent would be glad to fight, as they did fight, the battles of the United States in the war of 1860-64. As in the Samoa hurricane the progress of the *Calliope* against the storm was greeted by the cheers of the

American sailors, so will our path against dangers be watched with a fellow-feeling by the great mass of the noble American nation, of whom it is our proudest boast that they have sprung from the same ancestors and are working a kindred future of good to all mankind.

LEADING WRITERS OF MODERN SPAIN.

ROLLO OGDEN.

The Cosmopolitan, New York, June.

A COMPETENT Spanish critic, Don Pedro Muñoz Peña wrote in 1885, "There can be no doubt that in Spain we are witnessing in our day a literary renaissance." It might reasonably be thought that his wish was father to his thought, since a Spaniard of our day would be strangely made up if he did not watch for restorers of the ancient literary glory of Spain. But there is evidence enough of a greatly quickened literary activity in contemporary Spain to free Muñoz Peña from the suspicion of patriotic partiality. While it would be rash to affirm that any stars of the first magnitude are rising above the horizon to take their places beside the fixed glories of Spain's golden age of literature, there is yet existent a body—and an increasing body—of writers of unusual merit in their respective departments, whose fame has already grown to be coextensive with the Spanish language, and is beginning to overleap the barriers of foreign tongues.

This literary revival is due, first, to the growing emancipation of Spain from the tyrannous predominance of French literature, and, second, to the spread of enlightenment and literary taste in Spain and Spanish America, the latter of which is always the best market for Spanish publishers.

The leaders of contemporary Spanish literature, whom I am about to name, will fall into four groups. The first of these comprises men whose principal fame has been won in political life, yet who are writers of conspicuous worth and commanding position. At the head of this group stands Emilio Castelar, more widely known than any other living Spaniard. If his career as a Republican leader and an orator had been less brilliant, his writings alone would give him a memorable place in the history of this generation. At the opposite pole, politically, stands Antonio Cánovas del Castillo, the leader of the monarchical and conservative parties, who has been prime minister a large part of the time for the last twenty years. His literary work has been almost exclusively historical. Within a year he has issued a large volume of Studies on the Reign of Philip IV. Last in the group I place the veteran Francisco Pi y Margall. A republican from his earliest years he took a leading part in the troubled history of his country up to 1873, and held the presidential office for a time during the brief life of the Spanish republic. In his old age he still wields the pen.

In the second group I place the novelists, who contribute the feature of modern Spanish literature best known to the outside world. The names of Galdós, Valera, Pereda, Valdés and Bázan come at once to mind as the writers who have done the most to make the Spanish novel known, and who have conquered a recognition beyond the bounds of their own country. Galdós undoubtedly stands at the head of them all. Valdés is younger than the others and seems to have the best future before him. A novelist entirely worthy to be named with these five, though far less known than they outside of his own country, is Pedro Antonio de Alarcón. His most popular novel is "The Cocked Hat," while the one over which the fiercest controversies have raged is "Scandal," a social study, laid out rather markedly on Zolaesque lines.

Drama is the form of literature for which Spanish genius has the greatest predilection, as it is the drama which fills the most illustrious chapters of the history of Spanish literature. At the head of the contemporary dramatic writers of Spain is unquestionably José Echegaray. Ever since 1874 he has been

pouring forth plays at the rate of three or four a year. In fertility of plot, in grasp of situation and character, in intensity of expression, and, latterly, in the profoundly moral drift of his dramas, he is a master. Next to Echegaray, in point of real merit, though probably not on the score of popularity, is Manuel Tamayo y Baus. He got his dramatic bent honestly, as both his father and mother were actors. His first original work, "The Fifth of August," was produced in 1848 by a company which included his own parents. His writings have not been successful with the public, and it is many years since he has published anything new, having been seemingly content to enjoy the duties attached to his office of Perpetual Secretary of the Spanish Academy.

Eugenio Sellés, dramatist and poet, has written several very popular and meritorious dramas. Deserving of mention is Leopoldo Cano y Masas, an officer of the army, who has produced two or three plays of much repute.

Last of all I come to the poets, in regard to whom the great trouble is to know what names to select. The amount of verse that gets printed in Spain in the course of every year is appalling. No mistake can be made in naming José Zorilla as one of the leading poets of his age and country, as his crowning in the summer of 1889, at Granada, is evidence enough of his merit and standing. Yet Zorilla can hardly be called a contemporary poet. He belongs to the past generation. It is years since he has published anything of importance. Three other poets are the ones who will be remembered as the most prominent in the new poetical movement of Spain—Gustavo Adolfo Becquer, Ramon de Campoamor and Gaspar Nuñez de Arce. Becquer is dead, and Campoamor is an old man, though one of the old-young kind, whose freshness of mind and sensitiveness of heart keep him open and responsive to the great influences of the new time. It is in Nuñez de Arce, however, that the moral restlessness of this generation, and its intellectual uncertainties under the stress of limitless inquiry and floods of new knowledge, are best voiced in the poetry of modern Spain. Journalist, dramatist and active politician—having been a deputy in the Cortes almost constantly since 1865, it is as a lyric poet that Nuñez de Arce's fame has been won, and his few volumes of verse are the things by which he is best known in his native land.

LITERARY DEVELOPMENT IN RUSSIA.

From the Reports of the Imperial Technical Society of St. Petersburg.

FORTY years ago there was but one printing office in Odessa; at present there are thirty-five such establishments there, twenty of which have been opened during the last ten years. In this regard the city on the Black Sea almost equals the capital of the Empire, for it has a printing office for every 10,000 of its inhabitants, while St. Petersburg has one for every 9,000. Here, also, the fact must be taken into consideration, that the great city of imperial residence turns out printed matter for the whole Empire, while Odessa works only for its district and surroundings; she produces at present ten per cent. of all the books and pamphlets printed in the Empire.

Next to Odessa, the city of Kazan is becoming a centre of publication. According to the reports of the Censor's bureau many books are printed in other provincial towns, such as Kiév, Kharkov, Voronezh, Ryazan, Ekaterinoslav, Perm, and others, and even in such small places as Volsk. Hitherto Moscow held the monopoly of "cheap editions" of works read by the masses; at present the provincial press vies with her in the printing and selling of popular works. As to the publication of books addressed to a higher order of intelligence, the press of the large provincial cities almost supersedes that of the two capitals of the Empire.

Periodical publications have correspondingly increased. Almost every city of importance has its daily or weekly

journal. Some papers of the larger provincial towns stand a comparison with the "leviathans" of the metropolis in size and in the nature of their contents. Not only papers of general news, but even periodical publications on agriculture, technology, medicine, jurisprudence and other special branches of learning are published in the large cities.

Together with the development of the activity of the press a denomination of professional literati has developed. Men who are living on the productions of their pens are quite frequently met with in Odessa, but there are such persons in other provincial cities, such as Kiév, Kazan, Saratov, Kharkov, Tiflis and other places. In Odessa and in Saratov the literati have formed mutual benefit societies, like those we have in St. Petersburg and Moscow; and in other cities, too, such circles of literary men are being formed.

If we take into consideration that in the provincial towns no work goes to press without being previously revised and approved by the Censor, and that many cities of importance have not even a Censor's bureau of their own, and are compelled to send their printing matter for revision to another place, the development of the literary activity in the provinces, such as it is, may be regarded as a cheerful sign of the times and of the intellectual progress of Russia.

FOUR CENTURIES OF CHRISTIAN SONG.

Andover Review, Boston, May, 1890.

To those who recognize the enormous difficulty of reconciling the highest lyrical art with utilitarian verse, it will be a matter of satisfaction that Mr. Palgrave, author of the *Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrical poems*, has resolved to commemorate his tenure of the Chair of Poetry at Oxford by the publication of "A Treasury of Sacred Song."

This volume, issued by the Clarendon Press, is a systematic gleaning of a mass of material, hitherto scattered over the wide domain of lyric poetry, which being brought together, will aid the reader in the survey of the main incidents in the development of sacred song.

Mr. Palgrave's aim, it will be understood, has been to present, not a collection of sacred verse, but only of so much of sacred verse as is touched with the lyric spirit; a restriction which necessarily excludes the majestic hymns to the Deity sung by Milton, Thomson, and Coleridge.

The Treasury of Sacred Song contains four hundred and twenty-three lyrics, drawn from the works of about a hundred English singers of the last four centuries; of these, one hundred and seventy-one pertain to the period from the close of the fifteenth century to the year 1680; a middle period from that date to 1820, is illustrated by seventy-four poems; and one hundred and seventy-eight are by modern authors; each period roughly coinciding with an era of religious evolution; the first with Protestant reform, the second with Evangelical reform, the third with Tractarian reform; and each period has its culminating point in the work of twin singers. The first in George Herbert and Henry Vaughan, the second in Isaac Watts and Charles Wesley, the third in John Keble and John Henry Newman.

The one hundred and seventy-one songs of the first period which have passed the lyrical touchstone include only thirty-two suitable for church praise. Some few of them were penned with a special reference to this need, as Dr. Donne's "Hymn to God the Father," Jeremy Taylor's "Hymn for Advent," and John Mason's "My Lord, my Love was crucified."

It is significant that of the many hundreds of metrical Psalms which sprang up in the seventeenth century scarcely one finds a home in the Sacred Treasury, although some certainly possessed lyric ardor. George Herbert, who in his own quaint verse gathered up the lyrical aspirations of his time,

contributes thirty-four lyrics to the first book of the Sacred Treasury, and his disciple, Henry Vaughan, thirty-eight.

In the verse of the close of the century we recognize phrases which have acquired enduring renown. Thus Crashaw has "Eternity Shut in a Span," Vaughan "The Rock of Ages," Westmoreland "The Great Physician," Quarles "Jordan's Streams."

Of the seventy-four poems which followed the Evangelical movement, only eight are unsuitable for public singing, of which six are from the pen of Thomas Kerr. Isaac Watts belonged to this period, and his hymns lie at the fountain-head of modern devotional song.

In the third period John Keble claims space for forty-two compositions, and John Henry Newman for twenty-two in a garland to which Wesley contributes eight only, and this disproportion in relation to merit leads us to remark on a certain absence of true perspective in the composition of the Sacred Treasury. "The manner of one age," as Mr. Palgrave acutely observes, "is always the conventionality of the next." Keble's and Newman's manner is no more likely to survive than Watts', and the preference given to them must be ascribed to an unconscious foreshortening due to their nearness. But there is among us a growing number who are reading dimly in the sky the premonition of a new revival, which will transcend in intensity those of the past, because it will gather to itself the strength and fervor of all. It is these who are best fitted to appraise the value alike of Herbert and Wesley, Watts and Faber, Cowper and Keble.

This is no place for reviewing Mr. Palgrave's selection of Victorian lyrical hymns. There is a difficulty in pronouncing wise judgment on verse which has not yet lived long enough to find its natural place in the sacred choir. Dean Alford, Dean Stanley, Mrs. Alexander, John Ellerton and Miss Proctor are represented each by one lyric, Miss Christina Rossette by the surpassingly lovely lyric beginning "Give me the lowest place," and to Alfred Tennyson is awarded the honor of the last word, being represented by several poems, among which, it goes without saying, "Late, late, so late!" finds a place.

The natural history of sacred lyrical poetry is exhibited with great general fairness, and all lovers of Christian song must be grateful for its publication.

GAP BETWEEN COMMON SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

PRES. C. W. ELIOT, HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The Arena, Boston, June.

RECOGNIZING the plain fact that secondary schools are insufficient in number and defective in quality, what can colleges do, under these adverse circumstances, to make themselves as useful as possible, while awaiting a better organization of secondary education? Is it not their plain duty to maintain two schedules of requirements, one for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the other for the degree of Bachelor of Science, or Philosophy, the latter demanding much less preparatory study than the former, and thus be serviceable to as large a number as possible of American youth. One lower grade of admission examinations, leading to a distinct degree, is an expedient concession, bringing secondary schools which cannot prepare pupils for the Bachelor of Arts course into serviceable connection, with the colleges. The same may be said of the slight and elementary examinations on which many universities admit to their professional schools.

Another expedient is the admission to college, without any comprehensive examination, of persons who prove themselves able to pursue special subjects, and who, without expectation of any degree, are willing to submit to all college tests.

To improve secondary education in the United States, two things are necessary—(1) more schools; (2) the existing schools need to be brought up to common and higher stand-

ards, producing a reasonably homogeneous foundation for their higher work.

More Schools.—We suggest, (1) the establishment of secondary, urban day-schools, and the adaptation of the programs of existing schools to the admission requirements of some college course which leads to a degree; (2) the access by rural communities to urban secondary schools which are conveniently situated for their use; (3) the organization of special, secondary school districts, much larger than the areas which support primary and grammar schools, and constructed with reference to railroad communications; (4) the endowment of rural, secondary boarding-schools or academies under corporate management.

Common Standards.—For elevating and regulating secondary school instruction, consider (a) State aid and supervision, (b) college admission requirements.

Minnesota, which possesses one of the best plans, established twelve years ago, a State High School Board, and offered \$400 a year to any high school which was found by the Board to receive both sexes, whether resident or non-resident, without fees, and to be under inspection of appointed visitors; not more than five schools to be aided in any one county. A careful classification of the high schools of the State by the Board shows nine holding the first rank preparing pupils for the Freshman class of the University.

The State of New York pursues another method of improving secondary education. In 1863 the annual University Convocation was instituted, and has illustrated the great advantage of bringing school and college men together under favorable conditions for discussion and consultation. The largest and most important function of the Board is that of conducting examinations at the academies and high schools of the State, and of issuing certificates and diplomas which are good for their face at the New York colleges, the examination results serving as a basis for the annual distribution of \$100,000 of public money among the schools of the State. The methods, therefore, combine State aid with State supervision, which is chiefly exercised, not by visits of inspection to the schools, but by uniform and simultaneous written examinations. The Regents' examinations have tended to raise the average standard of instruction, to extend and improve school programs, and to bring schools and colleges together by doing away with useless diversities in examination tests and terms of college admission, and also to stimulate communities to the better support of their academies and schools.

College admission requirements.—These act effectively on those secondary schools alone, which prepare their pupils for college. The influence of colleges, even when combined, is not so potent as the influence of the State, whether the latter is exerted by inspection or by examination. But the admission to college of candidates, on the certificate of any school-master, is utterly demoralizing; for under this system a really good school has no means of proving itself good, and a bad school is not promptly exposed, and the anxiety to secure students, especially on the part of the struggling colleges, leads to the acceptance of certificates from good and bad schools alike.

The method of the University of Michigan is the safer. It admits candidates on the diplomas of any schools, near or remote, within or without the State, which are visited and inspected at least once in three years by a committee designated by the University. The practical difficulty lies in the fact that even so large a faculty as that of Harvard would probably declare that they could not thoroughly inspect 20 secondary schools a year, without neglecting their own proper collegiate work.

There remains the most effective method, which is that of conducting careful examinations in all subjects acceptable for admission, as is done by several of the colleges, at several places, in different sections of the country.

In what direction may we now look for progress?

(1) In the improvement and extension of the State examination and inspection system.

(2) In the combination of four or five of the largest universities, to conduct simultaneously, at points all over the country, examinations in all the subjects anywhere acceptable for admission to colleges or professional schools, the certificates issued to be good anywhere for the subjects mentioned in them.

(3) In the great extension by States, cities, towns and private benevolence of the scholarship system, whereby promising youth are helped through secondary schools and colleges.

MENTAL DISCIPLINE IN EDUCATION.—Helene Eggleston Walter, in *The Statesman* (Chicago), May, claims that what the present age needs is a scheme of study which will prepare the student for the practical duties of life.

With these postulates in view, the writer proceeds to urge exceptions:

1. Against the grammatical acquisition of the dead languages, because such a method cultivates only the lowest kind of memory.

2. Mathematics, while dealing with conceptions of quantity under various forms of expression, is an indispensable key to universal science, but while aiding in the formation of habits of close and sustained attention and in grasping abstract relations, it does not afford a complete exercise of the reasoning powers.

3. Those studies come into the field as best for discipline, which involve the natural relations among objects, the superiority of the sciences, for this purpose, becomes at once apparent.

THE PLEASURES OF LIFE.—William Higgs (*New Englander and Yale Review*, New Haven, May), accounting for the popularity of such works as Tupper's "Proverbial Philosophy" and Sir John Lubbock's "Pleasures of Life," approves of the judgment expressed by a distinguished authority that there is among the English-speaking people a preponderating class of readers of very moderate ability, who welcome those somewhat trite reflections and threadbare moral platitudes from which the cultivated readers turn away, and who resent with vigor any attempt to force upon them a higher standard either of reflection or of literary workmanship. Of the three and twenty subjects considered by the author in this volume not one is treated *au fond*. Even that on "Science" betrays a shallowness quite inexplicable, in one who has himself done really valuable scientific work, on any other supposition than that he felt himself to be "talking down" to an inferior order of intelligence. It is a mystery that an author, who judging from his quotations is familiar with Tennyson, Ruskin, Shakespeare, Milton, Coleridge, Shelley, Wordsworth and Trench, Plato, Dante, Bacon and Newman, à Kempis and St. Paul, should bring away from them so much of the outward expression of their several minds and so little of their inner feeling. The writer too frequently exhibits himself as a man paddling languidly in a landlocked bay, and prating of the delights and dangers of the deep, to men who know something by experience of the severities of the frozen Arctic as well as of the hot and blinding fury of the tropical simoon.

Of any definite religious belief, or of any well-defined position in the sphere of human thought, these volumes are totally guileless. In the chapter on the destiny of man, prefaced by a verse from the *Epistle to the Romans*, Pagan and Christian literature are quoted indiscriminately, materialistic and pantheistic feeling being inextricably mixed. It is as if one had jumbled up all in the reflections on the destiny of man that a mind exoterically familiar with the good things of literature could supply, and had left it to his auditors and readers to make their own choice and draw their own conclusions and consolations from the medley.

Of homogeneousness there is none; nor is there the remotest attempt to create a harmony.

We beg permission to insist that before a man is competent to say whether life is an arena for our enjoyment, or a training ground for our endurance, or a school-room for our instruction, or a play-ground for our dalliance, he must in his own mind have decided upon the vital problem as to what we are.

SCIENTIFIC.

HYPNOTISM.

SIR ANDREW CLARK.

Lancet, London, May.

THE first thing that strikes me in connection with hypnotism, is the confidence with which it is asserted that it has been proved beyond dispute to be so successful that it cannot drop. But I am old enough to remember not only that this was said in the time of mesmerism. Practically, mesmerism fell into desuetude fifteen years ago. Except in distant corners such a thing is scarcely heard of. Now from some researches which have been conducted at Nancy, and stimulated by the opposition of the Salpêtrière School, we have the subject once more brought before us, and we are told of the advent of a great important practical truth. Once more we are told that hypnotism has established itself for all good. I have no hesitation in prophesying that before twenty-five years have passed, it will be in the same position that it was twenty-five years ago. There is a measure of physiological truth in the assumed influence of hypnotism, and the explanation must be sought in the relation of what we call will, to the body. In these experiments, too, we have attention and expectancy, which, being combined with will in a remarkable degree of concentration, are capable, as is well known, of bringing about very remarkable results. There are many homely illustrations of this fact. You have got a racking headache; suddenly some person is unexpectedly announced, and your headache is gone. Or you may have a patient suffering from costiveness, and racked with aperients, until the mucous membrane has got into a state of chronic irritation. By giving a bread pill aided by suggestion, you can so influence the mind that the bread pill will be certain to succeed in eight cases out of ten. In these facts we have the groundwork for a great many of the phenomena of hypnotism.

MIND-READING.

PROFESSOR ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON, D.D.

The Chautauquan, Meadville, Pa., June.

OUR ordinary experience is that mind communicates with mind through the channels of the senses, and more especially through the senses of sight and hearing and touch. For this reason we have been used to calling the senses "the gate-ways of knowledge." It is therefore of some practical importance to ascertain whether there is any other gate-way through which knowledge may come.

The proofs of the existence of such a gate-way are of three kinds. The first is that furnished by the phenomena of Mesmerism, or, as it is now called, Hypnotism. The second is that furnished by the experiences of Hallucination under some kind of excitement. The third is that furnished by experiments in Thought-Transference in the case of people who are neither hypnotized nor excited.

I. Modern Hypnotism is simply the scientific study of the facts which the mesmerists handled in an empirical way.

II. Hallucination occurs with persons who cannot be said to be in a mesmeric state. Its most striking manifestation is associated with excitement on the part of one of the persons

concerned and resulting in an impression upon the other, often at a considerable distance. Messrs. Gurney, Meyers and Podmere of the English "Society for Psychical Research" have collected into two stout volumes under the title, "Phantasms of the Living," all the evidence they could obtain for the conveyance of knowledge of this kind, without any of the ordinary means of getting at it. Out of the seven hundred cases of hallucination collected by these gentlemen, many are instances of deaths being known at once at considerable distances, although the persons who obtained this knowledge, generally, had not the slightest reason to expect anything of the kind. But many also are not death cases. These latter cases exclude the "ghost" theory of their cause, and lead to the conclusion that even in cases of death, apparitions are subjective, not objective.

III. The experimental investigation of Thought-Transference or Mind-Reading is said by Mr. Gurney to date from about the year 1875. Innumerable experiments in this country, England and Germany have shown, in normal subjects, just such transference of the impressions of color, motion, smell, taste and sounds by Mind-Reading, as have been so often illustrated in the cases of mesmerized or hypnotized persons. Not only simple, but comparatively complex, ideas have been thus conveyed, not always, nor uniformly, but to an extent which forbids explanation by an accidental coincidence and under tests so rigid as to exclude the supposition of collusion or fraud.

To some, the theory of thought-transference or mind-reading, is offensive as involving the assumption that the secrecy of personality is at stake. While they believe that God knows and searches all hearts, they object to the idea that man possesses any such power as this; and they decline to admit that their thought can be known without the help of word or sign. But the greatest stretch of power evinced as yet, is that of communicating a thought of our own to another, not of extracting from others what they do not choose to communicate. And in some cases this power has been used to the best ends.

It will not do to insist too much upon the sacred secrecy of human consciousness. The moral phenomena of unconscious influence are not the least important of human experiences, and they certainly are among the most real. Life overflows into life, and the bounds of human personality seem to be transcended in a way too subtle for us to trace.

ATMOSPHERIC DUST.

DR. WILLIAM MARCET,

Popular Science Monthly, New York, June.

THE infinitely small particles of matter which we call dust, though possessed of a form and structure which escape the naked eye, play important parts in the phenomena of nature.

The origin of dust is almost universal. Trees shed their bark and leaves, which are powdered to dust; plants dry up and crumble to dust; the skin of every living creature is perpetually shedding a scaly dust; the high roads under a summer's sun emit clouds of dust; the fine river and desert sand contributes to it. But while mineral dust is readily borne aloft in a high wind, it soon falls. The light dust which we see in a sunbeam or ray of electric light is organic; much of it is refuse dead matter, but a great deal of it consists of living micro-organisms.

It is difficult to say to what extent the atmospheric dust which we inhale with every breath may become a source of disease. Atmospheric motes are really deposited in the respiratory organs, but ordinarily undergo decomposition, and get carried away in the circulation. Were this not the case the smoke of chimneys and of tobacco would soon clog the respiratory passages and prove fatal. But some forms of dust are particularly prejudicial to those whose pursuits subject

them to its constant influence. Chaff cutters, needle manufacturers and steel grinders suffer from the very penetrating dust generated in their pursuits. Stone cutters, and workers in plaster of Paris, coal heavers, cigar and rope manufacturers, flax scutchers, millers, and hat and carpet workers are all liable to be injured by dust. Respirators made of charcoal are perhaps the best preventives.

Micro-organisms are not numerous in still air; being slightly heavier than air, they tend to fall, and collecting on the surface of water contaminate it, but when a breeze springs up they are raised from the ground and permeate the air in numbers. Coal dust, and other dust of organic origin becomes inflammable and liable to explode when mixed with air, and many serious accidents in mines and factories have been traced to this cause.

Another important source of atmospheric dust is volcanic eruption. The dust from this source is a powdered pumice which is sometimes carried thousands of miles away from the source of eruption. The old crater of Krakaton was eviscerated on the 27th of August, and on September 8th the dust was falling at a distance of three thousand, seven hundred miles from the scene of the eruption. The lightest portion formed a haze which, as a rule, was propagated westward, and most observers agree in regarding this haze as the proximate cause of the twilight glows, colored suns and large corona which were seen for two years after the eruption.

Prof. Piazza Smyth while on the peak of Teneriffe witnessed strata of dust rising to nearly a mile in height, reaching out over the horizon, and so dense as frequently to hide the neighboring hills; and Prof. S. P. Langley looking down from a height of fifteen thousand feet on Mount Whitney, California, into a region that had appeared clear from the valley below, saw a kind of level dust ocean, whose depth was six or seven thousand feet.

Prof. Norman Lockyer, in his article on the History of a Star, assumes that a dark void becomes filled with some form of matter so fine that it is impossible to give it a chemical name, but which eventually condenses into a kind of dust mixed with hydrogen gas, constituting what are called nebulae.

There are oceans of such dust travelling through space, and it is assumed that by the contact and interlacings of two swarms of meteoric dust, the matter is raised by collision and friction to a high temperature, giving rise to what looks like a star.

ENCROACHMENTS OF THE SEA.

PROF. W. J. MCGEE.

The Forum, New York, June.

THE whole eastern coast of North America, from Sandy Hook to Cape Henry, and the whole southern coast washed by the Gulf of Mexico, is being encroached upon by the sea. On the shores of the Gulf, between Mobile Bay and the Mouth of the Mississippi, villas embowered in fragrant orange groves, and forests of moss-festooned live oaks have been submerged and swept away; and on August 10th, thirty-four years ago, Last Island, a health and pleasure resort of New Orleans, was swallowed by the storm waves with most of its transient population—the wealth and beauty of the Creole parishes—and more than once during later years, villages and settlements upon the Gulf shore and the delta islands of the Mississippi have been swept from the face of the land, and made the prey of the insatiable waters.

Along the Carolina coast the advance of the ocean upon the insular rice plantations, has been noted and discussed by observant residents during three generations. Still more significant are the buried cedar swamps of the New Jersey coast, where enormous quantities of white cedar, liquid amber, and magnolia logs, sound and fit for use, have given rise to the

industry of mining for timber. All along the New Jersey coast from Cape May to Raritan River, along the Virginia and Carolina shores, and on the mainland and half-drowned Keys confining Mississippi Sound, stumps of upland trees peep from beneath the tidal waters. Indeed the lowland fringe, stretching from Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras, is but the higher part of a great terrace or bench mostly submarine, skirting the continent in a zone 75 to 150 miles broad. It is known to have been now land and again sea bottom in many alternations ever since the Mesozoic period of geologists.

The explanation that the ocean is overflowing the land by a secular spring tide, not yet fully in, or by reason of an ebb of the continent not yet fully out, is adequate to account for it, but is a heartless pessimistic explanation, opposed to our instinctive views of the stability of the earth, and one which should not be adopted without the most conclusive evidence. Nevertheless the disasters are so many, the fact of the ocean's encroachment so conclusive, that it is necessary to scan the evidence.

Besides the historical evidence and that afforded by submerged forests and meadows, we find a further mass of confirmatory evidence in the geography of the coast.

The subaerial and subaqueous surface of the eastern coastal plain is cleft by a labyrinth of estuaries—Long Island Sound, Kill von Kull, Arthur Kill, Raritan Bay, Delaware Bay, Chesapeake Bay with its confluent estuaries, the tidal Potomac, etc., which are recognized by all geographers as "drowned" rivers; and the Hudson and Delaware have narrow, clear-cut channels prolonging their present land-bound courses scores of miles beyond, and hundreds of feet below the present coast line.

Further evidence is found in structural geology. Rivers gather detritus along their whole course, transporting it to the ocean, where it is deposited as a delta like that of the Mississippi, the Nile or the Ganges. But along the Atlantic slope between Capes Cod and Hatteras, and to some extent further southward, the rivers are not flanked by alluvium in their lower courses, and are destitute of deltas. The material which the rivers drop into their estuaries never fill them, the tidal trenches are barely shoaled. These rivers are anomalous, but the anomaly presents its own explanation. They fail to fill their estuaries because the valley bottoms sink at least as rapidly as the detritus is poured in.

Circumstantial evidence that certain parts of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts are sinking is found in dynamic geology, and direct evidence is given by the configuration of the land. It is evident at a glance that the topographic configuration of the coastal plain was developed, the waterways outlined, the valleys carved and the uplands fashioned when the land stood higher than now; and that the stream-carved configuration—which is never imitated by any agency operating below tide-level—passes into the sea, or under the alluvium lining the estuaries.

The cautious estimate of the official geologist fixes the rate at which the New Jersey coast is sinking, at two feet per century, and the mean seaward slope, subaqueous and aerial, being perhaps six feet per mile, each century's sinking would give a third of a mile and each year a rod to the ocean. And this appears to be below the rate of encroachment indicated by comparison of maps.

NEW ELECTROMETERS.—Alfred M. Mayer, in the *American Journal of Science*, June, has devised a large spring balance electrometer for measuring (before an audience) specific inductive capacities and potentials. He has had it in use during five courses of lectures, and claims that it has done excellent service, enabling the whole class to perceive directly, and not merely to conclude inferentially, that different dielectrics transmit the force of electricity in different degrees.

RELIGIOUS.

PRETERITION.

GEORGE A. STRONG.

Andover Review, June.

THE controversy which now absorbs the Presbyterian Church is really over the question, "Is it true or not?" What does it involve to say that God has, from all eternity, willed that some of his creatures should be forever lost? The will of God includes the ideas both of intelligent design and of active causation. It is He alone, who can, not only form a plan, but resistlessly bring to pass the thing planned. The doctrine of Preterition, then, is this: A man is born into the world; that he cannot help. He inherits a sinful nature; that, also, he cannot help. He, therefore, leads a sinful life. Some, just like himself, are called by God to repent and believe, and they obey the call, but he is not called, and so he does not repent and believe—he cannot repent or believe, save as the devils are said to believe and tremble. At the end, he dies, is condemned by God to an eternity of—shall we say, punishment—for what? It cannot be punishment, if we are to preserve the meaning of language, for punishment necessarily involves the idea of the power to choose between right and wrong, and a free choice of that which is wrong. All this is out of the question, when the object of thought is a being to whom Omnipotence has given a sinful nature, and denied the possibility of being saved from that nature by any power from without or from within.

The Confession says that God has willed and done all this—for His own glory. In other words, He not only does not regret it, but He actually glories in it; and that because it manifests to the universe His sovereign power over His creatures; that is, it shows that He can do just what He will with the creatures whom He has made. He also does it to the praise of his glorious justice. It matters not that the human mind cannot grasp the idea of there being any justice in the infliction of endless misery for the doing of what could not have been left undone. This is the statement the Confession still makes to the world, and which, it is insisted, is a correct statement. It is said that objection cannot be made to unpopular doctrine in the Confession, if it is also in the Bible; that there are hard things in Scripture, and therefore may be in the Confession. But does the Confession really find this doctrine in the Bible? If some parts of the Bible seem to teach it and other parts teach a doctrine utterly inconsistent with it, we are bound to ask: "Which are we to believe is actually taught?" We are entitled to doubt the soundness of the interpretation of the former passages. To say that to strike this doctrine from the Confession is to endanger it in the Bible, is a clear *petitio principii*, for it assumes that the doctrine is in the Bible; whereas the whole discussion is, whether it is there or not.

While it is true that the Gospel provision would be unavailing, unless God drew man to Himself, we are not, therefore, forced to add that there are those for whom He is not ready to do the same. God offers men salvation, but does not compel them to accept it; ready to give and help, He does not coerce. In short, He does not and will not destroy free agency.

It is said we must recognize in this doctrine one of the inscrutable mysteries. Here is another *petitio principii*. No doubt, if it be true, it is an awful mystery. But the very question, which we are now discussing, is whether it is true. If it is not, there is no mystery at all; there is only a mistake.

Again, it is said, if we accept the doctrine of God's sovereign election, we are logically bound to the doctrine of preterition.

To this there are two answers. First, it may not be the fact. Many accept the former doctrine and reject the latter,

and deny that there is anything illogical in their position. Is it impossible that they are right and the others wrong?

The second answer is, that if in truth the idea of sovereign election, as at present understood, does logically lead to the doctrine of preterition, it may be necessary to ask whether we understand yet just what God's sovereign election is. We are driven back once more, of necessity, to determine whether this doctrine of preterition is true. If not, no other doctrine can be correctly stated which would compel us to accept it.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR MOVEMENT.

J. M. SHERWOOD.

Homiletic Review, New York, June.

LET us look at this subject in the light of two questions, namely:

1. What do the times demand in order to the best development of the Christian life, and the best methods of Church work? While the fundamentals of Christianity ever remain the same, every age has its own peculiarities, which must be studied and taken account of. Let us state a few of the more urgent demands of our present age.

1. A higher type of Christian Consecration. To-day the Master requires a peculiar kind and measure of personal activity in the line of the world's evangelization. Our age strongly resembles the apostolic in its call to an active, aggressive warfare, for new fields are open throughout the entire world calling for armies of brave and consecrated recruits.

2. The Kind and Measure of Consecration. The great need of the Church is a mighty baptism of fire and of the Holy Ghost. The ministry itself greatly needs to be recruited from the ranks of the gifted and thoroughly educated young men of our day; and this implies a higher type of personal consecration in them, for the ministry, as a rule, will not rise higher than the body of disciples. The crisis in missions, the crisis in the moral and spiritual affairs of the world, call for an evangelistic spirit and service in men and women having the Spirit of a Paul, a Brainerd, a Judson, a Carey, and a Livingstone.

3. The times demand the readjustment of pastoral and evangelistic methods and agencies to meet the changed condition of things. The new and hostile forces of the age call for new adaptations in meeting the popular assaults.

The *Pulpit* must leave mere culture, sentiment, poetry, essay, sensational novelties, preaching from and for the newspapers, and must deal in thoughtful, earnest, practical, vigorous *sermons*, ever carrying in them the very marrow and pith of the Gospel. Formal faith and dead orthodoxy must yield to a living Christ, set forth with simplicity, unction and power. The day for apologetics has gone by, and the boldness, fervor and assurance of a Paul and a Luther are the forces needed.

The vast *lay element* in the Church must be moved and enlisted in the work, for here are wealth and ability sufficient, if fully aroused, organized, and consecrated, to move and evangelize the world.

4. The times demand a higher order of *discipline*. All our Churches should be training schools—agencies for rigid spiritual and military discipline—instead of resting places for spiritual enjoyment. Think of 92,000 captains (ministers), 114,000 recruiting stations (churches), and over 12,000,000 of names on the muster-roll of the American Protestant Church to-day—and could not these, if rightly organized and disciplined, conquer the world for Christ before the dawn of the next century!

5. The times demand the cultivation and development of the *spiritual* life and power of the Church. Many agencies, societies, etc., without number, merely human in their origin, and *ornamentary* in their aims, are clamoring for recognition; but

we need agencies having their roots in the Church of the Living God, carrying the sanction of Divine Wisdom, and vital with omnipotent grace and power. We cannot be too jealous on this point. We must try every spirit, challenge every new method and see if it be born of the Spirit of God and of His Church. If it is *of* the Church and *for* the Church and it works for greater spirituality, a higher sense of Christian obligation and increased activity in church work, then, surely, it is entitled to our approval and God-speed.

Now let us ask.—

II. Do the Principles and Methods of the Christian Endeavor Movement fairly meet these conditions and requirements? We think they do for the following reasons:

1. The machinery is simple, while adequate, Scriptural in its idea and practical working, having nothing arbitrary, extraneous or far-fetched. It is, in no sense, an innovation, for its genesis is in the Church, which is its field, and it works in harmony with Church principles and ends.

2. The aim and purpose of the organization are as simple as the machinery; are entirely legitimate, practical, and wholesome.

3. The training and discipline are admirable in design, and will, if properly guided and checked, work highly beneficial results. The pastor and the entire local church need just such a helpful organization, for never were pastors harder worked, and never have they had more to contend against, and the local church needs such an organization as a bond of union, as a training agency, and an incentive to Christian duty.

The Church prayer-meeting needs such a help, for, in many sections, not over one-fifth of the membership habitually attend the gatherings for conference and prayer.

Some object against the *pledge* required, but to our mind it is the best thing about it, for it tends to fortify the sense of obligation, and strengthen the force of Christian vows.

4. This movement takes the right attitude toward the *young* and proposes a wise method for their improvement. This day is marked by the increasing number of youth in the Church, and an organization, which is adapted to increase the Christian knowledge and discipline of this most important class, cannot fail to serve a most important end in the economy of the active Church.

The only point on which we are inclined to raise a question relates to its age-limitation. Class distinctions, either on the line of age or social distinction, are not usually wise—are anti-Christian. Separation into classes is liable to abuse, and needs to be carefully guarded, and there should be jealousy lest the rightful authorities vested in the Church should be ignored or overridden.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF FREE RELIGION.—Robert Hammond Cotton, in *Unitarian Review*, May, maintains that science *ab initio* voluntarily limits herself to the realm of finitude. With all its aberrations of thought and feeling, our age is before all previous ages in the active pursuit of altruistic beneficence, and in this fact we find much to comfort us when we are tempted to be depressed in spirit on account of any apparent decay of faith. The latest philosophies have found in the contemplation of the activities of will a fact which, in great part, supplements the defects and solves the riddles of idealism. This direction of the powers of man for active good, shows us that God is not dead, but that he is still manifesting himself in the world and in the life of man.

The first of Dr. F. E. Abbott's fundamental principles (The Way out of Agnosticism, or the Philosophy of Free Religion) broadly declares that "the universal results of the special sciences, including the method common to them all, are the only possible data of philosophy or universal science." On the contrary, Philosophy has always been the foundation of Science, and not Science the foundation of Philosophy; Sci-

ence being a form of knowledge, and Philosophy a form of impulse. To pursue science is to accumulate data; to philosophize is to perform an intellectual action, which must go on irrespective of any data whatever. Science is finite, both in its operations and results, taking the universe by piecemeal; while the object of philosophy must always be the Infinite Totality, even at its crudest stage. Science starts with the external, the material, the mechanical; philosophy with the eternal, the spiritual, the personal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DECORATION DAY THOUGHTS.

GENERAL M. M. TRUMBULL.

New England Magazine, Boston, June.

WE recognize with pride, comrades, the honor paid us by our fellow-citizens, when they decorate the graves of our dead; but shall the gratitude between the citizens and the soldiers be one-sided? Is there nothing due from us to them? Everybody could not go to the war. Some had to stay at home to support the government here, to keep our industries in activity, in order to earn something to sustain the civil service in the North and the armies in the South. What would all our efforts have availed, had we not been assisted by the moral and material sympathy of the loyal men of the North. I do not think that in the history of patriotism it is written, that any people ever made greater sacrifices to strengthen and encourage their armies in the field than were made by our people from 1861 to 1865.

But I have not yet pointed out the exact spot where the sublimest heroism of the war was found. It was in the patient suffering, the serene hope, the spiritual strength, the calm resignation, the consecrated self-devotion of the women of this land. What was our bravery in comparison with theirs? We fought under the stimulus of sulphurous intoxication. We had the excitement of noise, the shouting of our own side, the yelling of the other side, the spiteful talk of the Mine-bullets, the scream infernal of the shells, the musketry debate—fifty thousand speaking at once; we had the magnetic elbow touch of the man on our right and of the man on our left; we had the cheer of the captain, "Steady, men, steady; close up there; steady!" What stimulus had the women at home? Nothing but their own love and faith and loyalty. In the silence of the day, and the still more awful silence of the night, they held their hearts from breaking during four long years of anxiety for father, husband, brother, lover, son, fighting the battles of liberty five hundred miles away.

In my original company, raised at the beginning of the war, was a man of wealth and influence, about forty-five years old. He was blessed with a devoted wife and eleven children. His eldest son enlisted with him, and when we marched away we passed by his plantation. There at the gate were his wife and the other ten children, each of them waving the flag, even the baby. In our first battle the young man fell, shot through the body. "Tom," said a comrade, "are you badly hurt?" "Yes," he said; "I am shot through the body. Give my love to my mother." As his gallant spirit fled, I could hear his father cheering on the men. He was only a quartermaster-sergeant, but he rallied and cheered the boys like a general. I went up to him and told him his son was dead. The word struck him like a bullet; he fell forward on his horse's neck, and a great sob burst from his heart. In a few moments he straightened himself in the saddle, and exclaimed, "Thank God, he died like a brave man!" and until the fight was over I could hear him encouraging the men. After the battle, I assisted him to prepare the body of his son for burial, and together we laid the brave youth in his grave, not far from the spot where he fell.

The same evening I wrote a letter to the boy's mother, telling her as tenderly as I could how bravely her son had died. The news was terrible, but she bore it with heroic resignation, and carried her dread anxiety for her husband through the duties of the day and the silent watches of the night. In the course of a year he had been made a lieutenant-colonel, and one day came news of a great battle in which his regiment had been engaged. Eagerly she looked over the paper for the name of her husband, and there among the dead she found it. He had been killed at the front:

"Mother," said the second son, "I think I ought to go;" and she said, "Go." He went, and again she watched and waited, hearing the sound of battle in every breeze from the South. One day a man came from the post-office with a newspaper in his hand. A great battle had been fought. Eagerly again she searched among the names of the killed and wounded, while her heart stood still with fear, and there was her boy among the dead, killed at the front. Then the third son said, "Mother, I think I ought to go;" and she said, "Go." He went; and like his father and his brothers he also fell bravely in the fight.

One day, just after the war, I had occasion to travel from Waterloo in Iowa, to Independence. As I took my seat in the car, I noticed a lady who was evidently very ill. They had made a sort of couch for her with cushions, and a young lady was fanning her to keep her as cool as possible. I did not recognize the lady, but she recognized me; for I saw her whisper to the girl, who immediately came to me and said, "My mother wishes to see you." I went over and at once perceived that she was the mother of the three boys. Taking me by the hand, she said, "I want to thank you for the kind letter you wrote me the day Tom was killed. The war is over, the country saved, and I am satisfied; but my heart is broken, and I am going to my old home in Ohio to die."

She was a type of the women we were fighting for. When I think of her example, I have no fear for the republic. That race of women may always be depended on for heroic sons.

CRICKET.

W. G. GRACE.

English Illustrated Magazine, London, June.

ENGLISHMEN are apt to believe that cricket is an entirely English game, and to be seen at its best in England only, but the fact that an eleven of Australia has defeated more than one representative English team, compels the admission that others can play the game nearly, if not quite as well as they can.

On the occasion of the visit to Australia of the first English team under the captaincy of H. A. Stephenson, twelve matches were played. The first against eighteen of Victoria, the remaining matches against twenty-twos. England won six, lost two, and four were drawn.

Two years later a second team under the leadership of George Parr went out, and the English superiority was more strikingly confirmed. Ten years later a third team went out, and although the Australians were known to be improving, the English were taken aback at being beaten in three of the first five matches played, but they then asserted their superiority and won nine of the ten remaining matches. All these games were played against odds.

Three years later, England suffered defeat twice at the hands of a Victorian fifteen, and twice at the hands of a New South Wales fifteen, but the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th March, 1877, was the crowning point of Australia's long and persevering efforts, for it was the first time that she met an eleven of England on equal terms, and beat them by forty-five runs; owing to the magnificent batting of C. Bannerman.

Since then the Australians have sent several teams to Eng-

land, and borne away victory from many a strong and well-contested field; and although in making comparisons we have undoubted evidence that England has still a strong lead in batting, there is little to choose in bowling and fielding between the two countries.

On the American continent, the Philadelphia team was the only one which made any very effective opposition, but cricket is not the national game of America, as it is of the colonies.

It has to compete with baseball; and to realize the hold that baseball has upon Americans, we have only to watch one of the great matches. The attendance is as large if not larger than at any first-class cricket match in England. Baseball clubs have a hold in every large town and city. Frankly it would be presumption on my part to express an opinion of a game of which I have seen so little. I was present when Mr. Spalding's team gave their exhibitions at Bristol, and was much impressed with the smartness of the fieldsmen, their catching and throwing being almost perfection. But the batting to a cricketer seemed rather a weak spot, and with the crowd, I was disappointed that hitting the ball was the exception rather than the rule. Of course I am perfectly well aware that the pitcher is the most important member of the team, and that what I thought was a weakness in the hitting, was really a tribute to his skill.

Our American friends say that a first-class match can be played in the course of a single afternoon, and that being a busy working nation, therein lies half the charm of the game to them. They are certainly enthusiastic over it, and I know that but few Englishmen have yet realized the science and aptitude required to play it well. But I do not think it will ever take hold to any extent in England or Australia, where cricket is played to such perfection. And I hope its thousands of followers will pardon me when I say that I have too strong a love for the game with which I have been so closely associated for the last twenty-five years to wish that it should.

Cricket has a stronger hold in England now than it ever had before. In batting, the number of players with an average of twenty runs is far ahead of the number in 1860 or 1870. Scoring an aggregate of 1,000 runs in first-class matches during the season was thought a remarkable feat twenty years ago, but nine players accomplished it in 1886, and scoring a hundred runs in one innings, was done by more than twenty players last year. Bowling shows a corresponding advance. Capturing a hundred wickets was a very exceptional feat twenty or thirty years ago, but G. Lohmann captured two hundred in 1888, and repeated it in 1889, and six others had considerably over a hundred to their credit in the same year.

THE CITY HOUSE.

[The East and South.]

RUSSELL STURGIS.

Scribner's Magazine, New York, June.

In this paper a city house is assumed to be one which forms part of a thickly built neighborhood. The city house, according to this standard, occupies a lot which it almost entirely fills. It is either enclosed on both sides, so as to have its windows in the two narrow faces only, or else, if a corner house, it has the street on two sides of it, and another house set close against it on one side.

In 1830 and the years following, all New York houses, low-priced and high-priced, were built on the same plan. There was a stoop, leading to the principal floor, consisting of two parlors, above, a large bedroom, front and rear, with two windows, and a small or hall bedroom adjoining each large one. After Croton water was introduced, the second story back hall room was usually the bath-room. The front base-

ment room was expected to be used as a dining-room. In Baltimore and the more Southern cities a very different plan of house was adopted, and one more nearly approaching the suburban type, a plan presupposing lower prices for land than those which prevailed in New York. In Boston the entrance flight of steps was put within the wall of the house, and as there was neither area nor courtyard, a person passing along the street could brush the houses with his elbow and come within two feet of the people looking out of the windows of the ground floor. In Philadelphia, likewise, there was neither area nor courtyard, but a low stoop. Here, however, the house communicated with a back alley running through the block. From this alley there was a gateway through the back wall of the yard and thence to the kitchen.

About 1850 began a marked change in the mode of building American houses. People employed architects and no longer thought it necessary to adhere to the stereotyped plans. It is in Boston this change has been most marked. The New Yorker is too much given to buying ready-made houses, and accepting the one which seems to him least objectionable. The real difficulty in New York, however, is in the high-stoop house, which should have been abandoned long ago for all city dwellings. Wealthy New Yorkers should remember that their houses are not to live in only, but also to "entertain" in. When an entertainment is going on, especially if it is a large one, where the company rather crowd the house, the guests who arrive must pass through the already assembled company and gain their dressing-rooms as best they may; and in like manner those guests who may wish to depart early have the gauntlet to run once more. There are various problems hard to solve about New York houses, even when not high stoop, by reason of the small size of the lots. But these problems will never be solved while the custom prevails of building houses in blocks and on general principles, for sale to whomsoever will buy. To plan a house which may please almost anybody, instead of one specially adapted to please somebody, is a forlorn business.

THE POINT OF VIEW.—*Scribner's Magazine*, June.—Where are my neighbors who were wont to keep things stirring in the town of Wayback? The Rogerses! they went to Florida in February. The Robinsons went to Mexico last week with the Fitztons. The Joneses have been spending the winter in the South of Europe, and the Browns are in Colorado. Where are the people in Wayback who are folkable according to my personal taste? How is it for the summer? Some of the Wayback tramps will be back then, perhaps—for a spell. I hope so; but in summer I like to get away myself; but where to? The whole family of Iresons—father, mother, aunts, and all six children—who used to make Pittox so lively in August, sail on the City of Jericho, soon, to be away until September. The Blinkinsops have rented their place at Sopton and propose to spend June in Japan and August in Norway. Alenson, instead of coming up for tennis in September, is going to the Feejee Islands. He says he wants to go to some place that isn't next door, and that it takes a little while to reach. The Easterlings have hired a moor in Scotland, and the Westons a castle somewhere in Spain, I believe—and Newport will not know them this summer.

In fact there is no out-of-the-way corner of the globe where you wont be more liable to run up against your next-door neighbor, than you would be to find him next door. I protest against all this straggling and globe-trotting. It is simply a return to vagrancy and nomadism. Said Miss Cobbe; "The gadfly, which pursued poor Io, seems to have stung us all, and we flit about the globe restlessly, until it has nearly come to pass that every one who has a home has let it to somebody else, and the last place we may expect to find a man is at home."

The Press.

POLITICAL.

THE HOUSE SILVER BILL.

WE assume that the passage of the House caucus Silver bill makes the final passage of a law substantially the same practically certain.

It is, of course, a purely political bill. There is no finance in it and no statesmanship. It is a foal by cowardice, out of greed. No financier worthy of the name, no finance minister with any sense of responsibility in any civilized Government, would father the bill; none outside the United States would condescend to discuss it. The prime motive power, without which it would never have been suggested, is to furnish a market at speculative prices for the product of a small number of silver mines belonging to wealthy men, who demand this favor as the price of adherence to the Republican party. By dint of an elaborate and industrious propaganda these men have managed to instil into the minds of a not very considerable portion of the people—some Republicans and some Democrats—the notion that this measure or a worse one will give an impetus to business, advance prices, and make profits greater and more easy to realize. It is to keep or to win these votes that the Republican leaders make this bid. The pretence that the country needs more currency is with intelligent men, such as MR. SHERMAN, merely an incident in the game of politics. They know better. With others it is a delusion, bred and fed by the study of defective statistics, with a prejudiced mind, for which the wish is father to the thought.

For the first time in the politics of the United States, intelligent men in power in the executive and legislative branches of the Government have wilfully staked the prosperity of the people and the credit of the Government to win the support of a wealthy and corrupt ring of unscrupulous political speculators. The country is great and rich and progressive. It can endure and can outgrow such an outrage. But an outrage it remains, an indelible stain upon the honor of the Republican party and of the men who guide it.—*New York Times*, June 9.

Republican Senators owe a certain fealty to their party associates in this matter. Some of them do not think the redemption feature of practical importance. But others do, and would never have assented to a great expansion of legal-tender currency but for the guarantee that the notes could always command gold value in bullion. Good faith toward political associates seems in this case to call for determined and unwavering effort to carry through the Senate what has now become distinctly a party measure.—*New York Tribune (Rep.)*, June 9.

We protest against confusing the coinage question with the question of relief for the Western mine owner. There seems to be an impression among certain Western Senators that both the tariff bill and the silver bill are for their exclusive benefit. They misunderstand entirely the temper of the country on both of these questions. The Bonanza Senators, in their advocacy of remonetization, bring

a bad odor into the discussion.—*Courier-Journal, Louisville*, June 7.

We do not think the Democrats are in a position to make very much political capital out of the silver question.—*The Leader and Herald (Rep.)*, Cleveland, June 7.

If this country could be ruined by bad financial legislation it would have gone to the dogs long ago. With this thought we can console ourselves in the face of the passage of the silver coinage bill, a measure that seems more wrong-headed and more perilous than anything of the kind that has been done before.—*The Times (Ind.)*, Philadelphia, June 8.

The bill is cunningly devised to satisfy the demands or appease the clamors of the Western producers of silver, without affording any sure or adequate relief to the people generally, who advocate a larger coinage of silver as a means of appreciating the value of the coin and affording an increased supply of currency.—*Atlanta Journal*.

The silver craze has at last captured Congress. There are just two things that lie at the bottom of this demand for the unlimited coinage of silver. One is that we have very rich mines of silver, and capital is interested in raising the price of it; the other is the desire which expressed itself in the Greenback craze for an inflation of the currency. The cry is, "More money—more money." This will tend to unsettle values, to change business standards, and to do great mischief in the commercial and financial world.—*The Independent*, New York, June 12.

In illustration of the real meaning and purpose of the silver legislation in which this Congress is engaged, it may be noted that speculative interests are already taking advantage of the action of the Republicans in the House to start a "boom" for fictitious prices in everything, and especially in silver.—*Boston Post (Dem.)*, June 10.

Even English bankers who, believing such a measure had no chance of success, sold out at much lower prices, bought in again at the advance, and believe that silver will reach a parity with gold if any one of the measures discussed in Congress should become a law. It is probable the action of the House on the Silver bill will have some stimulating effect on all branches of speculative trading in our American markets, but its full effect will not be realized until the action of the Senate settles the question.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph (Rep.)*, June 9.

THE MCKINLEY BILL

We suppose that no one regards the McKinley Tariff bill as other than a partisan measure, concocted for partisan purposes. If it will not help the Republican party it is "no good." No considerable interests demand it, no large number of the people anywhere have expressed any desire for it, and it does not respond to any pledges made and approved in the national campaign. Would it not be, then, the part of common sense for the leaders in the Senate, with whom the fate of the bill now rests, to pay a little more attention than those in the House have thought necessary to the evidence that is accessible to any one who wishes it, as to the

opinion of Republicans regarding this measure? They cannot do so without finding that if the tariff is to be two years hence, as it was two years since, the controlling issue in the Presidential canvass, and if their party takes upon itself the burden of this bill or one anything like it, it will surely be beaten. The Republican opposition is based on that most effective of all motives, direct self-interest. It is a revolt against oppression and injustice by men who believe that they have been cheated as well as injured. These are facts which the Senate majority must consider or be held responsible for the consequences.—*New York Times (Ind.)*, June 8.

There are doubtless defects in the McKinley bill. We hope to see it improved in the Senate, but it is better than the present law, and so vastly better than the Mills bill that there is no sort of comparison to be drawn between them.—*Hartford Courant (Rep.)*, June 10.

It will be found that there is no great difference of opinion between the Republican party of the Senate and the Republican party of the House on the McKinley bill. In the House Mr. Butterworth and a few independent men protested against the iniquities of the McKinley bill, but voted for it. In the Senate Mr. Plumb may denounce the measure, and Mr. Allison may offer to oppose Mr. Sherman, but in the end the McKinley interpretation of the McKinley platform will be accepted, and the Republicans will go to the country with a measure "which increases the cost of living," to quote the *Philadelphia Telegraph*, "to 65,000,000 of people, not to protect, but to increase the profits already too great, of the manufacturers in return for the fat fried out of them."—*Courier-Journal (Dem.)*, Louisville, June 9.

If the McKinley, or any other tariff revision, is in substance against the verdict of the people, then it ought to be defeated, but if it approximates that, even if it does not reach perfection, and is subject to future amendments, why is it not better to adopt than to reject the measure, and amend afterwards.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye (Rep.)*, June 7.

Suppose that the cunning foreigners should take it into their heads to pass McKinley bills of their own, as France and Mexico are doing or threatening to do. We have no monopoly of tariffs. Very likely the foreigners, seeing their gold going away to the United States, would say, "If you will not buy our products, we will not buy yours." This may seem incredible to Senator Hiscock, but he will have a much simpler case to deal with when the tax of 30 cents a bushel is imposed on barley. If at the same time a tax of 15 per cent. were put on hides, he would see things much more clearly.—*Evening Post*, New York, June 10.

The Medical Record calls attention to an item in the McKinley Tariff bill which is calculated to affect the food supply of infants. The bill puts a duty of ten cents per pound on sugar of milk, which is principally used for medicinal purposes, especially by homœopaths, and in preparing foods for delicate infants.—*N. Y. Herald (Dem.)*, June 9.

There is no working man of ordinary intelligence who expects a betterment of his condition to result from the passage of the bill which McKinley and his associates have framed in

accordance with monopolistic views.—*Daily Patriot (Dem.)*, Harrisburg, Pa., June 6.

THE simple truth of the matter is that the new bill oppresses only the Democratic politicians and their adherents; to them it is a horrible nightmare.—*Times-Star (Rep.)*, Cincinnati, June 6.

THE reason that the foreigners do not like the McKinley Tariff bill is that it protects the American working-men from the pauper competition of Europe.—*Baltimore American (Rep.)*, June 9.

It is not a Bill for the "protection" of American industries. It is a bill to lay an embargo on our own ports and prohibit commerce with foreign nations.—*New York Herald*, June 5.

THE "BENNETT LAW."

THE German Catholic societies in Wisconsin have organized to resist the law, and to take an active part in the coming State campaign. This looks like the formal organization of a Romish party.—*Churchman*, New York, June 7.

German Romanist priests and politicians in Wisconsin held a large convention in Milwaukee to abuse the Bennett law, which they declared was an infringement of personal liberty. It is a campaign by Rome in defence of the parochial school, and that school utterly independent of all State control.—*Northwestern Christian Advocate*, Chicago, June 4.

The reason given by Roman Catholic priests for their opposition to the Bennett law is merely a subterfuge. The real reason for their action is their opposition to the American doctrine of teaching the elementary branches of education in the language of the country, namely, the English.—*Cincinnati Times-Star*, June 5.

The German Roman Catholic Convention held at Milwaukee last week was meant to be a notification to the political parties in this country that Romanism is in the political field.—*The Advance (Baptist)*, Chicago, June 5.

Judge Prendergast, a Catholic, and one of the Committee which drafted the original bills, says of the law that it is replete with provisions recognizing and guarding parental rights; that it creates no legal preference or superiority between the parochial and public school systems; that it nowhere confers upon school boards authority to prescribe the extent of instruction that children must receive in private schools, and that it has been decided by the Supreme Courts of both States [Illinois and Wisconsin] that it is for the parents of children attending even the public schools to determine the extent and the subjects of instruction to be acquired by the child, and that such parental determination is to control school authorities and teachers. It would be a grave misfortune if legislation so wholesome and salutary as this were to be surrendered at the demand of those who either misapprehend or misrepresent its spirit and scope.—*Boston Journal*, June 6.

The Germans of Illinois are ready to approve a well-considered compulsory school law, but they will resist to the utmost a law which is an infringement of their liberty as citizens.—*Rundschau*, Chicago, June 4.

Every one will see that Catholics who now make little or no effort to put men on the edu-

cational boards will have to make that an essential point. To save their parochial schools they must have influence in the public school boards, which by this law are made to control them. They will find it essential and vitally important to vote for such men only as are favorable to religious schools. It will be a constant study on the part of Catholics to gain influence in such boards and to sacrifice other considerations to it. With Catholics a majority or a powerful minority in such boards, there will be a very unpleasant feeling in some Protestant circles.—*New York Catholic News*, June 8.

It goes without saying that the Germans in the United States fully appreciate the importance of thorough instruction in the English language for their children. But they are none the less anxious to render them familiar with German, and it is partly on this account that many Germans prefer to have their children trained in schools organized to meet their special requirements, although it entails additional expense. The German schools are admitted on all hands to teach English as well as it is taught in the public schools, and one objection to the new law is that it seeks to enforce the instruction of certain branches in English, and thus interfere with the general plan of instruction.

Let it be clearly understood that the Germans are in no sense against compulsory education. The system originated in Germany. They are in no sense opposed to thorough instruction in English; indeed they realize the desirability of a much more thorough instruction in the language than is imparted in the public schools. But they claim the right to have their schools recognized as private schools, and subjected only to the regulations prescribed for such institutions.—*Staats Zeitung*, New York, June 11.

It is estimated that there are 520,000 Roman Catholics in Wisconsin. This would be about one-third of the present population of the State. If to that number be added the number of German Lutherans and others of foreign extraction opposed to the Bennett school law, probably the total would make up one-half of the people of the State.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican*, June 8.

ELECTION FRAUDS and Gerrymandering are very serious evils which the people of America must cure. But it would be no cure to place a partisan national government in control of the election machinery. Such action would be likely to turn an imperfect republic into a perfect despotism.—*Chicago Daily News (Ind.)*, June 3.

THIS country is to-day a republic in name, but an oligarchy in fact, and the real power centres in a man who stands before the world branded as a felon.—*Houston Daily Post (Dem.)*, June 1.

In matters which do not affect his own reputation Quay can find his tongue. What a humiliating condition has the once proud party fallen into when its leaders are subject to be domineered by a boss with a blasted character.—*Cleveland Plaindealer (Dem.)*, June 9.

CHIL'S OPPOSITION to the establishment of a Pan-American Court of arbitration for the adjustment of international differences is leading to a general recognition of the measure in its true character as a beautiful dream.—*Die Rundschau*, Chicago, June 4.

THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

It appears not impossible that the desperate efforts of the Louisiana Lottery Company to secure a new lease of life, will result in such a concerted action of its opponents as to lead to its overthrow. If it were so disposed of a stop would not only be put to the source of incalculable social miseries, but it would also put an end to no small measure of corruption.

The "underground" agents of the Lottery Company play a by no means inconsiderable role in politics, swelling the ranks of the ill-omened lobbyists, to bind the political machine to their service. Beyond even this the "wages of sin" are scattered liberally by the Lottery Company for the corruption of the press.—*Staats Zeitung*, New York, June 10.

THE ORIGINAL PACKAGE DECISION.

JUDGE HINDMAN, of Iowa, in his recent charge to the Grand Jury, said:

"Notwithstanding the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, no person has a right in this State to keep a place for the sale of intoxicating liquors of any kind, either in original packages or otherwise."

This is simply a construction of the decision to the effect that Iowa may still enforce its law against the sale of intoxicating liquors.—*The Independent*, N. Y., June 5.

The German-Americans in the United States must stand shoulder to shoulder and guard the freedom of our country against these contemptible impertinents.—*Rundschau*, Chicago, June 4.

The Senate of the United States is engaged in a dangerous business when it begins to enact special laws to except particular commodities from the effect of the Supreme Court decisions against States interfering with the free interchange of articles manufactured within the United States. If Iowa may interdict the importation of whiskey from Illinois it is only a matter of opinion in Iowa whether it might not also interdict the importation of dressed beef.—*America*, June.

SUBMISSION IN NEW YORK.

WE confess to surprise to find *The Voice* objecting that the vote is not to be had at a general election. Separate submission takes all partisan politics out of the contest, and sets the fight squarely on the great moral issue. In no other way can the full temperance vote be polled. We want the Prohibition THING, no matter what party gives it.—*Western Christian Advocate*, Cincinnati, June 4.

The National Temperance Congress, which meets in New York next week, may map out a policy in which all temperance workers can unite, but it must not contemplate the untaxing of the saloon. While we have the institution with us, it must pay something toward binding together the fragments of homes and hearts it breaks.—*New Haven Palladium*, June 7.

There is need just now of showing a united antagonism against the saloon. The United States Senate has passed the bill amending the Inter-State Commerce law so that the States may carry out their wish in restricting or prohibiting the sale of liquor, and this gathering may help to convince the House of Representatives that they should follow this good example.—*Northwestern Presbyterian, Minneapolis and St. Paul, June 7.*

THE MORMON DECISION.

THE latest decision of the United States Supreme Court in regard to Mormonism ought to be its death blow. It holds the Mormon profession of faith to be in effect treasonable to the Constitution. The decision will have effect in disqualifying Mormon voters, and also in preventing the landing of Mormon immigrants in the United States. The decision will also have a good effect in discouraging the attempt to plant Mormonism in Canada.—*Canadian Guardian, Toronto, June 4.*

The justification of the confiscation of the Mormon Church property lies in the exceptional character of that ecclesiastical organization, which is hardly more religious than any secular corporation. In the name of a travesty on religion it has tried to shield its immoralities from the condemnation of the law, and it has built up a vast, self-centred system most un-American in all its features and tendencies.—*Journal and Messenger, Cincinnati, June 4.*

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND BISMARCK.

It is announced by cable that Bismarck has been notified by the Emperor to cut off his flow of speech in the public prints. Unless this warning be heeded, the young war-lord is accredited with saying that the results will be serious for the ex-Chancellor. Could anything add to the humiliation of a man who, a brief few months ago, was admittedly the strongest and most inflexible figure in the world's political arena. What pigmies we are, after all!—*Catholic Mirror, Baltimore, June 7.*

The question whether the Emperor of Germany would dare to go so far as to prosecute Prince Bismarck for openly expressing opinions which are embarrassing to the imperial policy has been raised. The Emperor in one of his headstrong moods is undoubtedly capable of such a move; but there is abundant evidence that it would be in the highest degree unpopular in Germany. This is not because there is any particular sympathy with Bismarck on the part of hundreds of thousands who have been irritated by his policy in past years; but because it would seem altogether too much like taking possession of the nation. It is also doubtful whether Prince Bismarck, if he were made the object of extreme measures, might not find means to give the Emperor such a shock as no Emperor in modern times has ever before received.—*Boston Journal, June 6.*

The statement that the Emperor has informed Prince Bismarck that if he does not stop his press utterances the result will be serious, furnishes ground, if true, for the apprehension that the insanity which is hereditary in the Imperial family has begun to undermine the intel-

lect of the latest occupant of the throne.—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle, June 5.*

Bismarck has exhibited a soreness over his downfall, and a lack of dignity in his adversity that is amazing in a man of such real greatness, and has almost justified the Emperor's ingratitude in choosing another counsellor. It lends currency to the report that he has habituated himself to the too free use of stimulants, if not of drugs. His morose moods may well be due to these causes.—*Baltimore American, June 6.*

William's dismissal of Bismarck is cited as the strongest proof that he is really approaching insanity, if he be not actually across the borderland now. This is a hasty presumption. Bismarck made it impossible for the Emperor to govern with him and be at peace with the dowager empress. Bismarck was hoist with his own petard.—*Chicago Herald, June 5.*

Prince Bismarck seems to have received a forcible reminder from the throne that he is talking too much. While the Court has undertaken an impracticable task in attempting to silence and discredit Germany's greatest citizen, the Prince himself cannot consistently appeal from the Emperor's assumed right to humiliate him and to relegate him to retirement as "a private gentleman." But how difficult will it be for that imperious will to learn in old age the necessity of self-restraint and the expediency of self-effacement from the affairs of the Empire!—*New York Tribune, June 8.*

The performance of William II. since he has essayed to govern without the veteran Chancellor's assistance, have undoubtedly been more conspicuous for lightheadedness than wisdom, but they do not justify the suspicion that he is an idiot. It would be, however, to carry insolence to the pitch of idiocy, to deny to the greatest benefactor whom Germany has ever known, the freedom of speech enjoyed by Ultramontane and Progressist politicians, and about to be conceded even to the Socialists through the lapse of the laws by which they have hitherto been muzzled.—*The Sun, N. Y., June 9.*

It can hardly be agreeable to William to be characterized as "well-meaning but young," or to be compared to an untrained hound, who must nose everything to find out what it is. The prince in his old age is losing that firm grasp on his tongue which formerly characterized him, and if his garrulity should bring him under the operation of some of his own repressive laws he would get little sympathy.—*The Republican, Springfield, June 5.*

Never, probably, since the world began has there been a people so ready with its advice to the rest of the universe as the English. The boy-Emperor of Berlin is now coming in for his share. He is told this morning rather solemnly that he talks too much—an opinion from which nobody is likely to dissent—and especially that he talks too much about Divine right.—*Tribune, New York, June 11.*

The latest dispatches from Berlin say that the emperor will not attempt to put a clapper upon the mouth of the retired creator of Germany. All this sounds rather ridiculous over here; and yet of all men Bismarck was the least prone to allow free speech to others, and

would have little right to complain, however absurd the emperor's action might be.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican, June 8.*

THE views which Bismarck has recently expressed against the present political attitude of Germany are considered in the highest circles as evidences of the weakness of his old age and as consequences of exhaustion from the hard labor which the ex-Chancellor has of late performed. He now speaks freely to the representatives of the press, while hitherto he was reticent toward that class of inquirers. Emperor William said to a Senator of the Military Cabinet: "These are but the pathological phenomena of old age and over-work."—*Tagesblatt Braunschweig, May 23.*

BISMARCK INTERVIEWED.—The labor conference will have about as much effect as a stroke on water. The discontent among the capitalists is more to be dreaded than the discontent among the workmen.—*Frankische Kurier, Nürnberg, May 20.*

BISMARCK declared the plan of disarming Europe a chimera. Asked for the reason of his dismissal he said: "The Emperor feeling a superabundance of energy within him desired to be his own Chancellor." In reply to another question he said: The present peace is by far more expensive to Germany than war ever was.—*Welt Blatt, Vienna, May 22.*

THE substance of the French Congressman Dreyfuss' pamphlet, entitled "The Imminent War; The Answer of a Frenchman to Bismarck," may be briefly summed up in these words: "Let us begin war at once; it is an historical necessity. Two years ago it was too early, two years hence it will be too late." It seems that the French people are still smarting from the wounds inflicted upon them in 1871, and that they still keenly feel their humiliation in the loss of Alsace and Lorraine.—*Der Bund, Berne, May 24.*

"C'est fini pour toujours." Bismarck has described his own fate in these brief words. Europe will no longer be ruled by the will and machination of one man. It will not smile when he speaks peace; it will not grasp arms when he looks threatening; it will not go to Canossa when he speaks penitently to the Pope. Germany will not make war against labor when he devises anti-socialistic laws, nor will she turn the plow into a sword when he is in a humor to enjoy the clatter of arms. The spirit of the time is bound to progress without him. C'est fini pour toujours.—*Anzeiger, Mainz, May 24.*

THE ITALIAN VIEW OF BISMARCK'S FALL.—It is beyond a doubt that he has not submitted to the loss of power with the serenity of mind which might have been expected in so great a man. Prince Bismarck is not resigned to the position in which he finds himself in consequence of late events. Admitting that he is moved by sentiments worthy of praise, is equivalent to saying that he sees in the new direction of German politics, the ruin, near or distant, of the edifice he has constructed. Is it necessary for us to say that these sinister anticipations are absolutely without founda-

tion? No. Prince Bismarck can profess this opinion and entertain these fears in entire good faith, but they will not excuse him if he attempts to put obstacles in the way of the new imperial politics. He has always declared as above every other consideration his devotion to the Emperor, and now, if he should take an attitude of opposition to William I., Prince Bismarck will contradict his own past.—*Nuova Antologia, Roma, May.*

BISMARCK AND CAPRIVI.

It is stated that the new German Chancellor, Caprivi, differs from his great predecessor in the one very important respect, that although Bismarck openly acknowledged his acceptance of Christianity, he had little or no sympathy with the organized agitations for establishing Christian ideas and ideals among the masses; while Caprivi is an active friend of all such movements, and especially interested in the City Mission Society of Berlin.—*Canada Presbyterian, Toronto, June 4.*

Bismarck's view of German interests will be taken, within Germany and without it, to be a far wider and wiser view than those of the young Kaiser and the unknown Caprivi.—*Times (N. Y.), June 7.*

At a meeting of the committee of the Reichstag, on the 9th instant, the new Chancellor, Von Caprivi, declared that the withdrawal of Prince Bismarck from the Chancellorship had not changed the foreign policy of the Government. Thus it is made to appear, by the highest official authority, that though the Pilot who laid the course for and sailed the German Ship of State so long has been dropped over the side and sent ashore by his Imperial Captain, his sailing charts are still to be those by which the ship is to be sailed.—*Philadelphia Ledger, June 11.*

It is reported on credible authority that Caprivi will accompany Emperor William on his contemplated tour through Russia. Is that an evidence of the Emperor's satisfaction with his new Chancellor, as the visit to Russia shows an *entente cordiale* between William and the Czar? It might be malicious to suppose that the consideration thus bestowed on Caprivi is a fling at Bismarck.—*Zeitung, Strassburg, May 24.*

DUC D'ORLEANS AT LIBERTY.

In one sense it is an extraordinary assumption of power on the part of President Carnot to abrogate, without explanation, the proceedings of the National Council. But there is no mention of pardon; the President thus merely put an end to useless expenditure and removed a dangerous political factor from French territory.—*Newark Evening News, June 6.*

It is probable that no one in France will blame the President of the Republic.—*Courrier des Etats Unis (N. Y.), June 5.*

When the French people want the Bourbons they will send for them. The Republic has taken a firm hold of the people.—*The Mail and Express (N. Y.), June 4.*

The times are not ripe for his peculiar style of demonstrations.—*Albany Journal, June 4.*

The Duke of Orleans having been restored

to liberty, declares that he still has "an ardent desire" to serve his country. Why not send him on an expedition to Central Africa? A place hot enough for all ardent spirits.—*Baltimore American, June 6.*

THE ANGLO-GERMAN BOUNDARY IN AFRICA.

THE *National Zeitung* announces on apparently good authority that Germany has made no claim on behalf of Uganda or Unjora. It is further stated that from a point of 1° south latitude, where now the demarcation line of the Victoria Nyanza terminates, a straight line is to be extended across the lake to longitude 30° E. from Greenwich, from which latter point a line falling due South shall constitute the western boundary of the German sphere of action.—*Allgemeine Zeitung, Munich, May 20.*

The address of Von Caprivi was calculated to deter from private investments in East Africa. Nothing is more laughable than the anxiety of German Ministers to keep German capital at home.—*Freisinnige Zeitung, Berlin, May.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONGO.

It is earnestly hoped that the consent of the United States will not be given to England's acquisition of the Congo Free State. England has no more right in the Congo than France or Germany.—*Chicago Herald, June 3.*

Can this Jingoistic orator be the same Stanley who wrote the touching introduction to the article ascribed to his pen in the last number of *Scribner*? Can it be that this man of devout spirit, who asked for a Bible as the choicest gift which could be made him on the eve of his departure, and read it through twice during his memorable journey, is the same Stanley who is now denouncing the British Government and people because they do not go fast enough in seizing, at the mouth of the rifle, the lion's share of the African continent, without deigning to ask whether the natives can possibly have any rights in the case? We fear the great explorer must have skipped or forgotten the Sermon on the Mount and a good many other passages in the New Testament.—*Canadian Baptist June 5.*

FRANCE AND NEWFOUNDLAND.—It is not true to say without restriction that Newfoundland is the property of the English, any more than it would be true to say without restriction that a house is the property of an individual, while that house is burdened with mortgages. Newfoundland is the property of England, upon condition that the French are to enjoy certain privileged rights on a part of the coast, rights guaranteed by treaties which have been in full vigor for nearly two centuries.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, N. Y., June 6.*

The attention of France has been called to the few bits of territory and the few relics of ancient rights which she still retains in the new world, more within the last twenty years than ever before since the loss of Canada. The humiliation of the war of 1870, the new-born desire for colonies, the rapid multiplication of the French Canadians, and their growing hostility to the British connection, have combined to rouse in France a strong interest in the

Newfoundland question and a strong desire to "make capital out of it." The British Government is much worried by it. The colonists in Newfoundland of both parties are urging them to do something about it, but Lord Salisbury clearly shrinks from any vigorous attempt to deal with it because he foresees that any concessions France may be willing to make would have to be purchased at a very high price.—*Evening Post, New York, June 10.*

THE ENGLISH IN EGYPT.—That the English are in no hurry to leave the valley of the Nile, which they have ruled for some years as though they were its masters, is very plain. The English government, however, has never ceased to declare that this occupation is only temporary and ought to end with the re-establishment of order in Egypt. Is not order re-established? The English ministers boast of the progress which has been made in Egypt under the British. The financial measures they propose to-day, in regard to which they seem to be entirely agreed, are presented as a completion of the Egyptian re-organization. How can you reconcile these declarations and this state of things with the obstinacy with which the English hold on to the valley of the Nile? In fact the only reason they can give for staying any longer where they are is that they are in possession. But we have not reached the point at which such a reason will suffice for all the powers, or when Europe will unconcernedly see Egypt pass to the rank of a State of Lahore under the protectorate of the British Empire.—*Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris, May 15.*

TWO CLOUDS ON THE HORIZON.—It is known that we are at this time in diplomatic negotiations with Germany as to the limits of German extension in East Africa, and fears are expressed that we are yielding too much. Let it be seen that we intend, if necessary, to help the British East Africa Company, and we shall remove a host of difficulties that now present themselves, and the African cloud will speedily disappear.

As to Newfoundland, there is only one thing to be done, and that is to take up a stand that cannot be mistaken, and to insist that the French shall not go beyond their treaty rights. If they wish to do so, they must be prepared for the consequences. No one desires war, and no one probably expects war, but the surest way to bring on war would be to try to smooth over difficulties by making concessions which would but increase the appetite of those who demanded them.—*Weekly Scotsman, Edinburgh, May 31.*

THE FUR SEAL TROUBLE.—A practical *modus vivendi* would have been a command from Lord Salisbury to the "semi-independent but irresponsible agent," Sir John Macdonald, to prevent depredations by his people on the fur sealing pending negotiations; but this does not seem to have occurred to Lord Salisbury. Senator Morgan, in an interview printed elsewhere, maintains the right of our government to protect the fur seal in any part of Behring Sea. The best *modus vivendi* with a poacher is an agreement that he shall stop poaching

"pending negotiations."—*Herald, New York, June 11.*

BELGIAN POLITICS.—In the Belgian Chamber of Deputies the Clerical Ministry has achieved another brilliant victory by means of a new humiliating compromise. The more severely the Clerical Government is exposed, the more firmly does the majority hold together. This time convincing proofs were presented that the Ministers had fraternized on the most intimate terms with very dubious subjects, and then had been circumvented and swindled by them. Important public documents had been abstracted; the Ministers first denied the loss; and, when they were convicted, they retracted the falsehood, and still they remain in office, "sustained by the confidence of the majority." The majority of the Chamber and the Ministry in Belgium are doubtless equivalent, and during the present Parliament no improvement in the administration of the Clericals can be expected. Free from scruples, the ruling party will continue to abuse its power till the country, exasperated by the corruption, incapacity and blunders of the present directors of the Government, will turn to the Liberals for rescue.—*Die Nation, Berlin, May 10.*

EMIN PASHA established cotton plantations in the neighborhood of Bagamajo, and appointed some of his trusty followers as overseers, charging them to promote industry among the natives, and to keep them in sympathy with German interests in Africa. The most influential man of Usambara, Simbodja by name, who has hitherto rebelled against the German suzerainty, having been pardoned by Major Weissmann, declared that he would henceforth do all that lies within his power to sustain the German government in his country.—*Zeitung, Halle, May 25.*

SOCIAL TOPICS.

LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE.

Much that was valuable was brought to light at Lake Mohonk, in regard to the condition of the negro at the South, and the distinct impression produced was a hopeful one, not in the immediate but in the ultimate prospect. This impression was derived from the testimony of experience, given by the teachers, the officials of missionary societies, who either live and labor among the negroes or who have done so, and who travel through those regions where they abound, and mark their condition and its changes, whether of improvement or otherwise. And the weight of all this personal testimony is assuredly in proof of improvement.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican, June 8.*

It is admitted, even by the most devoted of the Negro's admirers, that he is utterly unfit to exercise the duties of citizenship, and the object of the meeting of the Mohonk Negro Conference, as we take it, is to devise ways and means for improving his character and developing his intelligence until he will be able to cast an intelligent vote.—*News and Courier, Charleston, S. C., June 5.*

The essential fact brought out in the session of the Negro Conference at Lake Mohonk was

embodied by one of the first speakers in the remark that "half of the colored population of the South still lack the thrift, the education, the morality and the religion required prosperous and intelligent citizenship."—*Providence Journal, June 6.*

NOTHING was said in advocacy of Federal interference. That question is settled, and the more thoroughly settled because it has been settled rightly. And the first necessity at this juncture is to enlighten and create public sentiment for the support and continuance of labors toward the uplifting of the colored race, more particularly, of course, in the South.—*Providence Journal, June 8.*

The North in giving the Negro citizenship created the chief obstacle in dealing with the Negro question. This act of the North has revived race antipathies and animosities, and thus implanted distrust of the Negro as any kind of effective agency in the governing power. Yet there are 8,000,000 of Negroes in the Southern States. They must be a part of the voting population since they have been made so, and it is conceded that the right of suffrage cannot be taken from them. The political method of suppressing their vote has not a particle of statesmanship in it. It is dangerous in its example and demoralizing in its effects. This problem must have a different kind of treatment. We think the Mohonk Conference approaches it in the right spirit and with suggestions of the right methods.—*Boston Herald, June 10.*

The one thing essential to the welfare and happiness of the colored race in this country is character—a simple truth enough, and universally applicable to mankind, but one which has been generally forgotten by the proprietors of panaceas. The conference declared, for example, that the one-room cabin is the great social curse of the negro race. The observation on which this statement was based is doubtless accurate and penetrating. The proper way to remove the curse is not to present every head of a family with a model habitation, but to develop in him the longing for a "wholesome, cleanly, intelligent Christian home," by education, by the discipline of labor, by the encouragement of thrift and the cultivation of self-reliance. That this leaven is actively at work in many places is the testimony of competent witnesses, and we are justified in believing that eventually it will leaven the whole lump.—*New York Tribune, June 8.*

One of the best features of the Lake Mohonk Conference on the negro question has been the frank confession by Northern speakers that the prejudice against the negro is still very strong at the North. And yet people in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania profess to wonder that the whites in Southern States object to the appointment of negroes as postmasters.—*Evening Post, N. Y., June 7.*

LONGSTREET AND THE RACE ISSUE.

SPEAKING of the negro in the South, General Longstreet said:

He is getting along quite well, and would do much better if it was not for the politicians.

It does not follow that because a man is black that he is a Republican. A negro is like most any other man, he will vote to the advancement of his own interests. He will vote against a negro who has gone to the front simply as a politician in favor of a respectable Southern white man any time. He will vote for a Southern white man that he knows, against a politician from the North every time. Schools are working out the problem of the colored man in the South. The development of the country is giving him new avenues of employment. What he is gradually getting is better wages, and what he needs is less politics and meddling from politicians.

The statements made by General Longstreet were so squarely at variance with the declarations of Northern agitators on the race issue, that the correspondent suggested to him that he "was beginning to talk like a Democrat," to which the frank old soldier said, "No, I talk as I always did, like a friend of the South."—*The Times (Ind.), Phila., June 9.*

LABOR QUESTION.

TWO VIEWS OF THE LABOR QUESTION.—We have no doubt that Prince Bismarck was substantially correct in his assertion that the demands of the working classes are insatiable, and not even the Russian Czar would be equal to the task of solving the labor question. At the same time it is surely the note of a hopeless and a helpless attitude to say that we are not to listen to the aspirations of working men, nor to attempt to satisfy them when they are legitimate, because they may some day entertain aspirations which are illegitimate and cannot be satisfied. Mr. Thomas Burt, M.P., the Parliamentary representative of the Northumbrian miners, is, on this point, more at the centre of the situation, when he exhorts the miners to trust to themselves and to the reasonableness of their cause, and to eschew violence, which can never be justified as long as they enjoy freedom of speech and freedom of combination.

This is counsel worthy of a citizen and not unworthy of a statesman, but we are not sure that Prince Bismarck's sentiments are worthy of either.—*The Times, London, May 23.*

Under existing circumstances any expectation on the part either of Republicans or reformers of a portentous Labor movement against the integrity of the Democratic party is doomed to disappointment. Not until the right of the people to administer their own affairs is restored to them can the votes of Labor men be enlisted in the support of separate Labor candidates for the Legislature. At present that body is the representative of the minority and not of the majority of the voting population. In no districts is the injustice of the present division felt more keenly than in those where the Labor voters are most numerous.—*Sun (Dem.), New York, June 11.*

So long as capital rules, and the earnings of honorable labor barely suffice for the support of a miserable existence, so long will our much belauded institutions facilitate and intensify the process of the political demoralization of

the people.—*Volks Zeitung, New York, June 11.*

MUCH has been written about the causes of and remedies for agricultural depression, but the fact is, says a subscriber with plain, common-sense views, that there would be much less cause for grumbling about hard times among farmers if they had kept out of debt. The pay-as-you-go plan would have kept them free, independent and contented, and free from being grumbling slaves to debt.—*Farm and Fireside, Springfield, Ohio, June 15.*

LORD SALISBURY's latest reference to Socialistic measures has caused considerable uneasiness among land-owners and capitalists. It is suspected that he has been reading Mr. Belamy's "Looking Backward"—a book which is probably destined to split the Liberal party.—*Bullionist, London, May 31.*

THE Subtreasury project for issuing mortgage loans to farmers, belongs to the class of visionary experiments suggested in the interests of class Legislation, based on utter ignorance of the fundamental principles of economics.—*New Yorker Staats Zeitung, June 9.*

WHITE LABOR IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—That white American or European labor is not suited to these islands is largely if not purely assumptive. The experiment has never been thoroughly and rationally tried. As to the extreme heat which white people are said to be incapable of enduring, in the first place our greatest heat is moderate in comparison with that of some countries where white men are the only laborers; and in the second place, a large proportion of these islands where labor is required is scarcely subject to what is considered tropical heat at all.—*Honolulu Bulletin, May 6.*

EDUCATION.

SHORTENING THE COLLEGE COURSE.

THE only argument in favor of this radical step which seems to have any force is that it will enable the graduate to get out sooner into the strife and turmoil and competition of professional or business life.—*The Mail and Express (N. Y.), June 4.*

The new inducement is not likely to strongly influence young men who wish a solid education.—*Syracuse Standard, June 4.*

We believe that it is a step in the right direction.—*Christian Union (N. Y.), June 5.*

In view of the late demonstrations of the Harvard students, in our judgment the course should be lengthened rather than shortened, in order that these young men may have a proper idea of the seriousness and responsibility of life.—*New York Observer, June 5.*

It appears that Columbia College, under the progressive presidency of Seth Low, has already provided for a shortened course.—*Springfield Republican, June 4.*

Although the plan may embody economy, yet certainly such a change as would deprive the student of one year of his training, would not, in our opinion, be a progressive step.—*Evening Herald, Syracuse, June 3.*

It would be disastrous in the end, and put Harvard among the class where the Hamilton College Law School was when it did business on the same basis.—*The Independent (N. Y.), June 5.*

The present course cannot, with advantage, be covered in a shorter period. Mental cramming is the worst method of study.—*Boston Journal, June 5.*

If there is not a curtailment of essential knowledge, or a lessening of college discipline, it is in the highest degree promotive of the best interests of broader education.—*Providence Journal, June 5.*

For the students who literally painted Harvard, a short course in the penitentiary would be better; three years would be sufficient, probably.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch, June 5.*

The new step will doubtless be opposed, but in five or ten years it is reasonably certain to be adopted by every college or university which can carry out the change.—*Phila. Press, June 6.*

Harvard's prestige will make her B. A. an honored prize among Americans for many years to come, but as sure as it is impossible to crowd two quarts of water into a quart jug, so inevitable must it be that a B. A. representing four years' study, will have a higher value.—*New Haven Palladium, June 4.*

The arguments in favor of the change are specious. College men do not get ready for the battle for success, too late in life. The dignity of years and experience is a prime factor to command patronage in the professions.—*Evening Post, Cincinnati, June 5.*

This is an appreciative recognition that American students are mostly working men, and that as a rule their college training is only preparatory to their training for active business.—*Public Ledger, Phila., June 6.*

If the main thing is not to rush into professional work at the earliest possible moment, regardless of consequences, but to secure first the highest and best development of mental power, the propriety of shortening courses of study is more than an open question. But people who are familiar with current methods of instruction will ask themselves if the way of reconciliation between the demands of culture and the demands of actual life does not lie here; if it is not possible to gain time without losing substance by the institution of live methods of teaching for the dreary, fossilized, and time-consuming routine which is altogether too characteristic of the class-room in most of the colleges of to-day.—*St. Paul and Minneapolis Pioneer Press, June 8.*

If the change now mooted is effected, a degree will mean considerably less than it does now. That would be a result precisely opposite to the wishes of the alumni.—*The Sun, N. Y., June 8.*

RELIGIOUS.

THE LATE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THE outstanding and most decided characteristic of the Assembly was its unanimity in settling questions which were supposed to be essentially divisive.—*The Presbyterian, Philadelphia.*

The Confession of Faith and the Larger and Smaller Catechisms have demanded from human souls a submission as absolute as any ever required by Mohammed or the Pope of Rome.—*The Christian Advocate (N. Y.), June 5.*

The outcome will not be the abandonment of the common Calvinism, but this Calvinism will be ameliorated, changed in proportion and coloring, cast in forms better fitted to convince and save men.—*Prof. Morris, New York Evangelist, June 5.*

The discussion of revision has awakened a fresh interest in the doctrines of Scripture.—*Christian Intelligencer (Dutch Ref.), N. Y., June 4.*

The radicals are left in the aspect of an agitating minority.—*Christian Observer (Presbyterian), Louisville, June 4.*

Altogether it takes a long time to revise an old document that might as well be buried. Those who have no denominational creed are saved infinite trouble in revising their belief.—*The Christian Register (Unitarian), Boston, June 5.*

By yielding so promptly and graciously the minority have undoubtedly insured an influence over the revision that otherwise they would not have had, especially in view of the instruction not to "in any way impair the integrity of the Reformed or Calvinistic system of doctrine taught in the Confession of Faith."—*Christian Standard (Disc. of Christ), Cincinnati, June 7.*

Revision was freely discussed, but there was no exhibition of temper. The Presbyterians are to be congratulated, and in these times when conflicts and secessions are common among the churches, the other denominations might do well to take a lesson from their Calvinistic brethren.—*Omaha Republican, June 5.*

A PROTEST.

THE General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church has placed itself on record in an extremely unpatriotic manner, when it resolved upon addressing a request to the President of the United States, that he should incorporate in his Thanksgiving Proclamation a recognition of Jesus as supreme ruler of the nation. Such a statement would be neither literally nor metaphorically true, nor would it truthfully express the aspirations of the American people. Such a statement in an official document would be a sectarian utterance, and as such would violate the religious sentiments of those who do not accept its assertion. Tolerance in this country does not mean simply that all religious systems are allowed to hold and practise their religious beliefs, but that the adherents of all faiths are equally participants in the National Government.—*The American Hebrew (N. Y.), June 6.*

SHORT CUT FOR THE REDEMPTION OF AFRICA.—The varied training of a well-ordered family is what the little children of Africa need. 1. From the early dawn of their perceptive and reasoning powers to fill their minds and hearts with Divine light and love, instead of heathen hate and darkness, and lead them early into the paths of righteousness and usefulness to others. 2. To teach them, as we do our own children, every form of practical industry, in the house, the kitchen, the dairy,

the barn with its variety of live stock, the garden, the farm, on and up to some business or trade by which they can make and sustain a home of their own after the same model. These multiplied will form Christian communities, these widely extended will lay the foundations of Christian empire. The heathen boys and girls in their teens are vessels filled to the brim with shiny, greasy, unwashable, diabolized human depravity. The little children, though depraved in nature, are empty vessels, and by the power of the Holy Spirit may be easily washed and filled up to the brim with the pure water of life, leaving no room for heathenism.

We cannot hope at once to get saving access to large numbers of heathen children, but we can get enough to begin with, and an agency through which we gain access to all classes, especially to parents and to little children. This is the way we obtained the nucleus of our church at Nanguepepo, and Malange in Angola; in Pluky and Tataka on the West Coast of Africa; and beginnings on the same plan at other places. Our thirty-five mission stations, planted in the raw heathen tribes of Africa all of them, are designed to be developed by the family home model of Christian training and industry. — *Bishop William Taylor, Pacific Christian Advocate, June 4.*

THE sanctity of the Sabbath ought to be maintained, and it is no less value to those who are not Church members than to those who are. The Sabbath belongs to all men and to all ages. It is a coördinate of life itself. It is a germ of our being, an essential of human existence as well as of human happiness. — *Burlington Hawkeye, June 3.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUNG AND OLD MEN.

PRINCE BISMARCK said a few days since that at seventy-five he was still young, too young to do nothing. His opinion gains support from the fact that in France at present, in nearly all the manifestations of human activity, old men are at the head of the movement. The city of Lyons celebrated lately the creation of the Lyonnaise University. To preside over the ceremonies it selected M. Jules Simon, who is more than 75. Paris is now being transformed by the application of electricity and the telegraph. Who is the engineer who has charge of these works? M. Alphand, who will be 73 next autumn. He was the right-hand man of Haussmann, who rendered Paris such service during the Empire. M. Haussmann is still active and he is 81. M. Ambroise Thomas and M. Gounod, among composers of music, are not yet by any means laid on the shelf. M. Thomas is 79 and M. Gounod will be 72 on June 17th. The head of the recent division between our artists is Meissonier, who is in his 76th year. Among our journalists the most highly considered as well as the most fertile with his pen is M. August Vacquerie, who has passed the 71st anniversary of his birth. The most applauded of our comedians, M. Got, is in his 68th year. Only one year younger is M. Vitu, whose dramatic and musical criticisms are those most eagerly read. Though Alexandre Dumas is 66,

he is far from the end of his career. — *Le Petit Journal, Paris, May 23.*

A GREAT CRIME FITLY PUNISHED.—The sentence given Broker Pell of seven years and six months at hard labor in the State Prison, is a fit punishment for one of the most audacious attempts at wholesale bank robbery on record. Pell was not a robber in the ordinary sense of the word. He was a business man who was anxious to get rich in a short time. New York owes it to her own upright business men, and to the business classes of the nation to show no mistaken mercy to audacious offenders against the laws of finance and commerce. Every time that her courts administer energetic justice, as they have in the case of Pell, the entire country will applaud them. — *Boston Journal, June 10.*

MISTAKE ABOUT DYNAMITE.—A good deal of misapprehension and misplaced confidence has been caused by the fact that small quantities of unconfined nitro-glycerine and explosives containing it as their chief constituent, will only burn quietly away when ignited by a direct conflict with a flame. Men have therefore thought that if this was the case, no ill effects could follow from simply heating it. The idea is a terribly mistaken one. If a cartridge of dynamite or its congeners is lighted or placed in a fire it will probably burn harmlessly away. But if the same cartridge is placed on the hob or in the oven and gradually heated up to its exploding point (350° to 400° Fahr.), a violent explosion will almost certainly result, and before that point is reached the explosive will become extremely sensitive to the slightest shock. — *Iron, May 23.*

LIBERTY AND MACHINERY.

A GREAT deal of stress is often laid on the assumed fact that men who labor, at least in manual occupations, are paid for their nerve and sinew. Inferences are deduced from this assertion of fact which are believed to establish especial hardship for that class of persons.

I am not able to find any case whatever, at the present time, in which a human being is paid for anything but intelligence.

I believe, therefore, that it is a correct statement of the case that, where the task calls for brute force only, the steam or other engine supplants the man, and that where the man holds the field because his intelligence is indispensable, it is his intelligence that is paid for. If it is indispensable, it is also well remunerated in proportion to the time and capital which must be spent in preparing for the task, while great physical vigor, if necessary, helps to make a natural monopoly. This is why the modern laborer constantly turns to demand the help of machinery wherever it can possibly be applied, and the notion is finding especial illustration just now in the case of the stokers in modern steamships of high speed. Either machinery must be applied where machinery hardly seems applicable at all, or the men who bring the requisite intelligence to bear under very hard conditions, together with the mere mechanical energy whose market value is that of a few pounds of the coal they handle, will obtain a remuneration indefinitely greater than that of the general class of workmen to which they belong, or with which they have hitherto been classed.

Whether this view of the matter can be maintained as absolutely correct or not, it certainly has enough truth in it to show that the current assertions about the hapless position of the man who "has only his labor to sell" rest upon very superficial and hasty knowledge of the case.

On the other hand, then, it is true that the man is unfortunate who in the world of steam and machinery, can do nothing which steam and machinery cannot do; but, on the other hand, it is true also that steam and machinery are a grand emancipation for the man who will raise himself above them, and learn to use them by his intelligence.

If I apprehend this matter aright, then it is only another case of a general principle: that every new power is a new chance, but that every chance brings with it a twofold possibility. If we seize it and use it rightly, we go up by means of it; if we fail to understand it, or miss it, or abuse it, we fall just so much lower on account of it. If we live in a world of machinery and steam, and cannot learn to command machinery and steam, we shall count for no more than a handful of coal; if we rise to the occasion, and by work and study make steam and machinery our servants, we can be emancipated from drudgery, and from the wear of the nerves and muscles. The true hardship of our time is that this alternative is forced upon us over and over again with pitiless repetition.

It is asserted that there is a moral loss in the sacrifice of skill, and "all-round" efficiency and dexterity of manipulation. The moral and educating effect on the race of a constant demand to hold the powers alert and on strain to understand and keep up with the "march of progress," transcends immeasurably any similar moral or educating effect to which men have before been subjected. He who will may see the proof of it on every side and on all classes. Where are the dull boors, the stupid peasantry, the rollicking journeymen (in the original sense of the word) of former times? There never was a time when a man had so much reason to be a man, or so much to make him a man as he has now.

Those, then, who ascribe liberty to the wise resolutions of political conventions, and set it in opposition to the industrial conditions of modern life, make a woful mistake. If we have any liberty, it is power over nature which has put it within our reach, and our power over nature is due to science and art. It is they which have emancipated us, but they have not done it without exacting a price, nor without opening to us new vistas of effort and desire, and liberty is still at the end of the vista, where it always has been and always will be. — *Prof. W. G. Sumner, Independent, New York, June 12.*

A UNIQUE CITY.

SAN FRANCISCO occupies a position absolutely unique among American cities. Its real and personal property was valued last year at \$305,000,000. But at this date it owes less than a million—that is to say, \$900,000 only. This fact is the most alluring advertisement that can possibly be put forth. Some of our Boodlers have occasionally held that debt is an evidence of progress. They belong to the party which believes that public obligations

are a public blessing. While the debt of the city has been decreasing until it has become a mere bagatelle, improvement is being pressed at a rate which cannot be found anywhere else. There are other public buildings and improvements of one kind or another needed. But they will come along in due season. We cannot in forty years make San Francisco the rival of Paris in all respects. But we will catch up before long and ultimately pass it. In some respects we are alongside of that delightful metropolis even now.—*San Francisco Evening Bulletin, June 31.*

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Of all the wonders produced by science since the beginning of this century not one is as marvellous as photography. Even its defects are constantly producing unexpected results. Every one knows how faithfully the smallest spots on a face are reproduced by the camera, making necessary the services of a "retoucher." Yet even this defect of a sun-portrait has recently caused a surprising manifestation. Lately a lady in Berlin sat to a photographer for her portrait. In the first proof her face appeared covered with spots. After having examined the sitter the operator saw nothing abnormal about her. He took another photo with the same result. The cause of the blemishes in the picture was soon discovered, for the following week the poor lady died of the small-pox. Photography had foreseen the malady when the clearest-sighted physician would have been unable to see anything.—*Figaro, Paris, May 27.*

Book Digests and Reviews.

Lux Mundi. London. John Murray. 1890.

A collection of twelve essays on the fundamental doctrines and practical bearings of the "Religion of the Incarnation," giving the results of joint thinking and discussion on the several subjects treated, and aiming to "present positively the central ideas and principles of religion in the light of contemporary thought and current problems."

1. *Faith* grounds itself solely and wholly on an inner and vital relation of the soul to its Divine source, its basis being thus the relationship between sons and a Father in Heaven. It is as well the supreme and original capacity of our moral nature, making true in its largest sense the dictum that we live by faith. Thus faith and not reason is the "most primal and elementary act of the integral personality." It has no war with reason. When reason has done its utmost, the need for faith is as strong and as determinative as ever, and belief must find in Jesus Christ its only satisfactory object.

2. *The Christian Doctrine of God* marks carefully the distinction between the God of philosophy and the God of religion, and insists on the *Personality* of God as the first content of revealed Theism. The growth and the purification of the religious conception of God is manifest first in the collisions between religion and morals, and then in those between religion and reason. In the doctrine of the Trinity alone lies the true Monotheism. The development of Christian Theism through the Old Testament to the New is very clear, and the moral argument for belief in God is the stronghold of evidences for Theism.

3. "*The Problem of Pain* ; its bearing on Faith in God," keeping in view the modern objections against Theism in general and Christianity in particular, discusses the moral use of pain from the stand-point of natural religion. It is punitive, but also corrective, or purgatorial, and has a remedial influence in purifying character. It is also prophylactic. "Bodily pain sounds the alarm bell of disease in time for its removal." In the same way and for the same high ends Christianity uses pain as the antidote of sin, the means of individual and social progress, a source of sympathy with man, and finds its highest mission in a fellowship with Christ's sufferings as a point and means of union with God.

4. *The Preparation in History for Christ* is evident, *first* in the shaping of world-history towards the Christian Era, *secondly* in special preparation of the Jewish nation for the Advent. This preparation was both external and internal, involving the relation between Israel and the Gentile world, and the fitness of Israel to be the seed-plot of a world-religion and of the world-religion given by Christ. The character of the process by which Israel gained this fitness is illustrated by the part played by the prophets whose prophetic mission is of the wisest reach.

5. *The Incarnation in its relation to Development.* The gradual acceptance of the theory of Evolution by Christian thinkers, appears not out of harmony with the great thinkers of the early church who made much of the "Cosmical" significance of the Incarnation, finding in it a deep significance. The compatibility of the doctrine of the "Eternal Word" with all the verified results of scientific teaching appears variously in such subjects as teleology and the comparative study of religions, while in positive form the Incarnation harmonizes with our moral experience and reorganizes human morality.

6. "*Incarnation as a basis of dogma*" is a sequel to the forgoing discussion, defending dogma against the modern outcry against it. The acceptance of dogmatic truth is intellectually a necessity, and therefore essentially reasonable. Science has its dogmas as well as theology. The only question is, can they be verified for science and theology as well. With regard to the Incarnation, the evidence is historical, and is in reality the evidence for the resurrection. The one involves the other. This proven, the "whole of our Christian creed; even those parts which seem most separable from it or antecedent to it, are for us really contained in the one crucial doctrine of the Incarnation, that is, of the eternal Godhead of the man, Christ Jesus."

7. *The Atonement.* The necessity for the Atonement is grounded in the facts of sin, and Christ's mediatorial work presents Him as both Victim and Priest. The work of Atonement finds its richest unfolding in bringing Christians into union with the life of God in Christ. With regard to erroneous statements of the doctrine, the essential point is manifest in the statement that the death of Christ is propitiatory, in the sense that He bore just those sufferings which are the results and penalties of sin, even to that tremendous final experience, in which man loses sight of Him as he enters the Valley of the Shadow of Death ; but He bore them, not

that we might be freed from them, for we have deserved them, but that we might be enabled to bear them as He did, victoriously and in unbroken union with God.

8. *The Holy Spirit and Inspiration.* The work of the Spirit in the Church is first *Social* ; that is, it concerns "man as a social being who cannot realize himself in isolation." Yet the Spirit *nourishes individuality* as well. Thirdly, the Spirit claims for His own and *consecrates the whole of nature.* The *gradualness* of the Spirit's method is one of its most distinctive features. "Christianity brings with it indeed a doctrine of the inspiration of the Holy Scripture, but is not based upon it. There are distinctions between different kinds of inspiration, and the prophets furnish the most obvious and typical instances.

9. *The Church.* Christianity as a life, a truth, and a worship must find expression in a Church which is an organization for the purpose of spiritual life, involving necessarily both visibility and unity. It is as well the school of truth as the school of virtue, of "central truths," to which it bears absolute witness, and which it teaches authoritatively ; then of deductions from the central truths, in which liberty of search and belief must be allowed. "Doctrines like that of the method of creation or of the limits of inspiration are still before the Church." Finally, the Church is the home of worship. The Church, His body, carries on Christ's priestly work on earth, inasmuch as Christians as a body are a royal priesthood, finding its expression in worship.

10. *The Sacraments* hold no less prominent a place in the Gospels than in the teaching and practice of the Church. The general principle is taken up into Christianity and made a characteristic note of the religion of the Incarnation, and is resolved into particular expressions by Christ's appointment of the two great Sacraments. Through the Apostles the church declared its life, its work, its mission to be sacramental. It is indeed through sacramental elements that "Christianity maintains its strong, exclusive hold upon the whole of life," and it is only in their broad meaning and broad mission that the varied life in Christianity can be unfolded.

11. "*Christianity and Politics*," using Politics in its more general and nobler sense, have for their twofold problem the consecration and purification of social life. On forms of Government, the Church of Christ has no authoritative teaching. They are open questions. Church and State should be separate from one another. The Christian doctrine of property is that Christianity is not pledged to uphold any particular form of property as such ; but if there is *private* property, then it shall be held as a trust.

12. *Christian Ethics.*—The Christian Ethical system is distinctive and complete. So far as any definition of virtue is attempted, it is made to be a harmony of the different elements in personality. The ground of obligation is "God's will for the perfection of His creatures"—His desire that they shall be like Himself." Christ is the pattern of character, and the dominant factor in Christian goodness is Love. The kingdom of God in its ethical relations, stands in special relation to all modes and products of social activity.

Darwinism. By Alfred Russell Wallace. Macmillan & Co., London and New York.

The Darwinian system of organic evolution rests on two prime factors: first the natural tendency of any given species to increase in geometric ratio, involving a struggle for existence so tremendously severe, that only a mere fractional percentage can survive; second, a general tendency to variation, which, rendering the equipment for the struggle unequal, provides for the survival of the fittest.

The adequacy of these factors to account for the diversity of types in the organic world has been disputed by evolutionists of various shades, and in the face of adverse criticism, Darwin himself receded to some extent from his original position on this subject; but it is shown that animals and plants *do* perpetually vary in the manner and to the amount requisite; and that this occurs as well among wild as among domestic animals.

Proof is also adduced that all organisms *do* tend to increase at the great rate alleged, and that this increase actually occurs under favorable conditions; and further that variations of all kinds can be increased and accumulated by selection, and also that the struggle for existence to the extent indicated actually occurs in nature, and leads to the continued preservation of variations embodying special adaptation to conditions of environment.

The mode of operation of the system is discussed at length, abundantly illustrated, and objections met; but it is not held sufficient to account for the higher faculties of the human mind.

That man himself on the physiological side, is a product of evolution from less highly endowed organisms, is conceded freely. The general identity of human and animal structure, of embryonic development, and the relations evidenced by rudimentary organs and variations, constitute such a mass of confirmatory evidence, that accepting the view that every existing group of mammalia has descended from some common ancestral form, it is held so improbable as almost to be inconceivable, that man, agreeing so closely with them in every detail of structure, should have had some quite distinct mode of origin.

But on the psychological side it is insisted emphatically that the higher faculties of man—the musical, the mathematical, the capacity for abstract thought, etc., are not products of natural selection, but clearly point to the existence in man of something which he has not derived from his animal progenitors—something which may be characterized as a spiritual essence or nature, capable of progressive development under favorable conditions.

The admitted continuity of man's progress from the brute is held to be quite consistent with the importation into his nature of elements or forces other than those acquired by heredity. It is contended that there are at least three stages in the development of the organic world at which some new cause or force must necessarily have come into action. At the first stage—the change from the inorganic to the organic—the simple cell exhibited more than the properties of an unstable chemical compound. A new force—vitality—was imported into it. At a higher stage, consciousness is manifested; and those specially characteristic

and noble faculties which raise man farthest above the brutes, and open up possibilities of almost indefinite advancement, could not, it is urged, have been developed by the same laws as determined the progressive development of the organic world in general, including man's physical organism, but must be ascribed to the importation into man's nature of a new force as distinct from consciousness as consciousness is from vital force.

French Traits. W. C. Brownell. Chas. Scribner's Sons.

"An essay in comparative criticism" attempting to appreciate French characteristics not so much in an absolute fashion as set off against the background of American character, custom and manners. Incidentally, thus, American traits receive attention in only less degree than the direct subject of the book.

Contrasted with ourselves the salient and essential trait of the French is their solidarity as opposed to our individualism. French history is really the history of this instinct. French accomplishment has come from its salutary influences, and French failure from the corresponding "subordination of the individual member involved in the supremacy of the general structure" of society. The Catholic Church, so hostile to individualism, has always been a powerful reinforcement of this social instinct, and has contributed greatly to strengthen the bond of union among Frenchmen as compared with the socially disintegrating influence of Protestantism. Hence and from other causes proceeds the marked social interdependence of Frenchmen, their homogeneity, the importance of relations between people, the predominance of capacity over character, the respect in which manners are held, the repugnance for idiosyncrasy, the absence of hero-worship, the urbanity and paternity universally observable.

From the social instinct, too, is derived French morality, which is a social rather than an individual force; substituting *honor* for *duty* as a main-spring of action and a regulator of conduct. Conscience is thus assigned a place far inferior to that it holds among Anglo-Saxons, and they rely "upon an outward, not the inward monitor, the voice of society in general, the suggestions of culture, the dictates of science." The substitution of honor for duty as a moral standard has the advantage in that honor's dictates are plain, whereas those of duty are often obscure; "society knows what it esteems and what it despises," whereas "conscience is often confused, in need now of enlightenment, now of quickening." The result is that the French in the moral sphere escape a great deal of the vacillation from which we suffer. Their attitude toward temptation is not a timorous one. Substituting philosophy for discipline, they yield thus much more readily to temptation, but their yielding is of correspondingly less consequence and does not have the general lowering effect on the whole moral nature that yielding after a momentous struggle has. Moral errors are taken more lightly in consequence, and as a natural consequence moral errors of the lighter sort are far more prevalent than with us. Naturally, too, there is far less cant—the French disesteem for cant being as great as is ours for falsehood. "They are astonishingly sincere, amazingly unpretending in point of character." On the whole the

French are not deficient in morality—in the duty towards one's neighbor, but in religion—in the duty towards God.

The French have developed very highly, and somewhat exclusively, the intellectual side of man's nature and show a corresponding lack of sentiment as Germanic people understand the term. Evidence of this is found in literature, the press, politics, art and amusements, the predominance of wit over humor, the passion for clearness, dislike of mysticism, and, most of all, in the universal esteem for purely intellectual eminence in any department of activity. Good sense, rather than sentiment, is said to mark most of their manifestations, and their chief virtues are measure, temperance, caution, equipoise, system and frugality. For this reason the American frequently finds them unsympathetic. He is used to more expansiveness, more *abandon*, less calculation. "French manners are artistic; they are systematic and uniform; they are not excessive, as we erroneously imagine; they are frank; they are gay and gentle, but they are above all else impersonal." As to their being, as we are so fond of assuming, artificial and insincere, the French understand manners as a department of fine art, and hence there is no question of character involved in any of their phenomena. The perfection the French have reached in this sphere is attributed to "the social instinct which subordinates the individual and represses eccentricity, the social and tolerant nature of a morality which dictates conformity to general rather than personal standards, a highly developed intelligence and the absence of that sentimentality, in conjunction with which it is impossible to find the refinement of manners which is based on reason." French women have finer figures than faces, are addicted to coquetry, though eschewing flirtation; free from the hysteria and invalidism prevalent among their American sisters, endowed with an infinite amount of style and taste, and the qualities of elegance, intelligence, self-possession, poise and charm in a very distinguished degree. Their relations with the other sex, their association with and influence upon men are much more intimate than is the case with us.

In art the French care more for the true than for the beautiful, lean towards the academic rather than the romantic, exhibit qualities of style rather than personality, attach more value to culture than to originality, worship taste in every department of æsthetic activity, and are somewhat cold to the deference paid by less highly organized societies to genius and poetry—are, in fact, at once the most artistic and the least poetic of modern peoples. French provincialism is carefully distinguished from that of other nations. French democracy, or the political side of the French trait of social equality, in its origin, history and character, is markedly distinct from our own democracy. The régime in France is thoroughly popular nationally, and sincerely republican. In "New York After Paris," which concludes the volume, French and American civilizations, as summed up in the aspect, character and life of the two capitals, are sharply contrasted, and the essential difference between New York and Paris springs from the extreme social development of the former and the spirit of individualism which animates the latter.

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 Anti-Poverty Recipes, F. L. Oswald, North Am. Rev., June.
 Balaam and his Utterances, Samuel Davidson, L.L.D., Unitarian, June.
 Battle-Field, An Old, R. E. Burton, New Eng. Mag., June.
 Bible, In the Gilbert Islands Language, Rev. H. Bingham, Missionary Herald, June.
 Child, Lydia Maria, The Home of, Rev. A. S. Hudson, New Eng. Mag., June.
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 Christian Register and the Western Conference, T. G. Milsted, Unitarian, June.
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 Cricket, A Review of the Game, Past and Present, in Australia, Canada, the United States, India and Eng., W. G. Grace, Eng. Ill. Mag., June.
 Death, Its Modes, Signs, and Premonitions, F. Bradnack, M.D., Buffalo Med and Surg. Jour., June.
 Death, The Song of, Charlotte S. Eliot, Unitarian, June.
 Decoration Day Thoughts, Gen. M. M. Trumbull, New Eng. Mag., June.
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 Germany and France, The Study of History in, Paul Frédéricq, Prof. in University of Ghent, Johns Hopkins University Studies, Eighth Series, V-VI., Baltimore.
 Gilbert Islands Language, The Whole Bible In, Rev. H. Bingham, Missionary Herald, June.
 "Gloria in Excelsis," A Point of Grammar in, Prof. L. S. Potwin, And. Rev., June.
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 Lesions at and about the Head of the Colon, The Treatment of, Joseph Hoffman, M.D., Buffalo Med. and Surg. Jour., June.
 Locomotor Ataxia, The Present Status of Suspension in the Treatment of, Buffalo Med. and Surg. Jour., June.
 Metaphysics of Theology, Rev. M. W. Press, Evang. Repos., June.
 Mexico, Conference of Churches in, Rev. A. C. Wright, Missionary Herald, June.
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 Mount Etna, a Castle on, Hamilton Aide, Eng. Ill. Mag., June.
 Much in Little, Jeanie D. Wheaton, Home-Maker, June.
 Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, W. D. Crawford, N. Eng. Mag., June.
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 Women of New York, Homeless, Sarah L. Roys, Home-Maker, June.
 Women's Exchange, Annie Curd, Home-Maker, June.
 Word of Advice to Our Girls, Ruth Beecher, Home-Maker, June.
 Working Population of Cities and What the Universities Owe Them, M. I. Swift, And. Rev., June.
 Worship, II., W. M. Bicknell, Unitarian, June.

Books of the Week.

AMERICAN.

Advanced Physiography. J. Thornton. Longmans, Green & Co.
 Bank Officers: their authority, duty, and liability. Albert S. Bolles. Homans Publishing Co.
 Beethoven. H. A. Rudall. Scribner & Welford.
 Begum's daughter; il. by F. T. Merrill. Edwin Lassetter Bynner. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.
 Blessed birds; or, highways and byways. Eldridge Eugene Fish. Otto Ulbrich, 395 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Book of Verses. W. Ernest Henley. Scribner & Welford.
 Cambridge Bible for schools and colleges. Malachi, with notes and introd. by the Rev. T. T. Perowne. Macmillan & Co.
 Century Dictionary (The): an encyclopedic lexicon of the English language, prepared under the superintendence of W. Dwight Whitney. The Cent. Co.
 Chase round the world: or, a detective by chance. Mariposa Weir. Street & Smith.
 Child labor. W. F. Willoughby. Child labor, by Miss Clare de Graffenried. American Economic Assoc.
 Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy. An authorized tr. by S. G. C. Miedemore. Jacob Burckhardt. Macmillan & Co.
 Commentary on the law of divorce and alimony. W. Hardcastle Browne. Kay & Bro., Phila.
 Dead men tell no tales, but live men do: nine complete stories. G. A. Sala. J. W. Lovell Co.
 Directory of Writers for the Literary Press, particularly in the United States. W. M. Griswold, Cambridge, Mass.
 Economic basis of protection. Simon N. Patten. J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila.
 Elements of machine design. W. Cawthorne Murvin, Longmans, Green & Co.
 Elijah, and the secret of his power. Rev. F. B. Meyer. Fleming H. Revell, N. Y. and Chic.
 Elizabethan plays. W. Roscoe Thayer, ed. Ginn & Co., Boston.
 Elizabethan age Society in the; with 8 col. and other pl., by J. Medland and the author. Hubert Hall. Macmillan & Co.
 Essays: selected and translated with notes by T. Bailey Saunders. Arthur Schopenhauer. Scribner & Welford.
 Fame and sorrow, and other stories. Honoré de Balzac. Tr. by Katherine Prescott Wormeley. Roberts Bros., Boston.
 For a mess of pottage. Sidney Lyon (pseud.). J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila.
 Fourfold Gospel, The. J. Glentworth Butler. Funk & Wagnalls.
 From Handel to Hallé: biographical sketches. L. Engel. Scribner & Welford.
 Happy days of the Empress Marie Louise: tr. by T. Sergeant Perry Saint Amand. C. Scribner's Sons.
 Harvard graduates whom I have known. Andrew Preston Peabody, D.D. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.
 Highways and Byways to Health. C. A. Hoff, M.D. Planet Book Houses Phila. and St. Louis.
 How to remember history: a method of memorizing dates. Virginia Conser Shaffer. J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila.
 Imported "original packages": Inter-state commerce decision of the United

States Supreme Court. United States Sup. Court. Nat. Temp. Soc. and Pub. House.

In the valley of Havilah. F. Thickstun Clark. Frank F. Lovell & Co.

India, Rulers of: the Marquess of Dalhousie. Sir W. Wilson Hunter. Macmillan & Co.

India, Travels in; from the original French ed. of 1876. Jean Baptiste Tavernier. Macmillan & Co.

International law, treatise on. W. E. Hall. Macmillan & Co.

Introduction to the study of Dante: J. Addington Symonds. Macmillan & Co.

Israel, a prince of God. Rev. F. B. Meyer. Fleming H. Revell, N. Y. and Chic.

Java, the pearl of the East. S. J. Higginson. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Bost.

Jesus of Nazareth; three lectures before the Y. M. C. A. of Johns Hopkins University, in Severing Hall. J. A. Broadus. A. C. Armstrong & Son.

John Jay. G. Pellet. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Bost.

Laugh and learn: nursery lessons and nursery games. Jennett Humphreys. Scribner & Welford.

Maritime provinces: a hand-book for travelers. M. F. Sweetser. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

Midnight talks at the club. Amos K. Fiske. Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

Modern ideas and evolutions as related to revelation and science. Sir J. W. Dawson. Fleming H. Revell, N. Y. and Chic.

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purchase of four of the largest producing companies in Pa. and W. Virginia.Tornado in Nebraska.....Gen. John M. Palmer nominated for Governor by Democrats in Illinois.

Duke of Orleans reaches the Swiss frontier and starts for England..... Suez Canal meeting at Paris presided over by M. de Lesseps.....Fight on Servian frontier between Arnauts and Servians.....Queen Dowager of Corea dead.....The Times (London) says that British cruisers must follow American gunboats into Behring Sea.....Bismarck's personal organ declares that he will not be silent on political questions..... Marquis de Mores sentenced to imprisonment for inciting the socialists on May day.

Thursday, June 5th.

Senators Sherman and Hiscock support the Jones Silver Bill..... Republican House Caucus on Lodge and Rowell Election Bills..... Andrew D. Baird nominated as Postmaster for Brooklyn.....Chauncey M. Depew makes address on the World's Fair in Chicago..... Speaker Reed re-nominated for Congress.....Am. Home Miss. Soc. closes meeting at Saratoga.

Official statements by British Government justifies the acts of the French in Newfoundland.....British Cabinet disagree on the claims of the Publicans and Irish Land Purchase bills.....Bill for tunnel under Channel defeated in House of Commons.....Attempt to blow up Monastery La Grande Chartreuse.....Cholera in Mesopotamia.....Opening of Parliament at Adelaide, So. Australia; prosperous condition of the colony.

Friday, June 6th.

Senator Plumb opposes the Republican position on the Silver Bill..... Governor Hill (N. Y.) signs bills making the sheriff's office a salaried one, and exempting editors and reporters from jury duty.....Lake Mohonk Conference urges postal savings bank system.....Electrical storms in many States do much damage

Parliament (London) to adjourn in July.....Government ready for arbitration in Newfoundland matter.....Sealing poachers in Behring Sea secure a swift steamer to carry their cargoes to Victoria, B. C.....Duke of Orleans lands in England.....German war minister demands more money for military purposes..... Richard Croker, Sachem of Tammany Hall, arrives in New York from Europe.

Saturday, June 7th.

Substitute to Silver Bill passed in the House 135 to 119.....Iowa Lutherans condemn the Wisconsin compulsory education law.

British Admiralty-Court awards £8000 to the two steamers that rescued the City of Paris.....Major Wissman says that the cruisers on the east coast of Africa cannot stop the slave trade.....French deputies threaten retaliatory legislation against petroleum and other American products.....A young woman carries off the highest honors at Cambridge University.....Mass Meeting in Hyde Park protests against the Licensing Bill.

Sunday, June 8th.

Gov. Hill leaves unsigned the Cable Railway Bill, Aqueduct Contract Bill and Blackwell Island Bridge Bill.....Baccalaureate sermons in several colleges....Death of Prof. Moffat of Princeton.

Steamship City of Rome runs on the rocks at Fastnet. No serious damage.Banquet in Copenhagen in honor of Gen. Christensen of Brooklyn.An address and a large check presented to Cardinal Manning on occasion of his silver jubilee.

Monday, June 9th.

Mr. Cockrell discusses the Silver Bill in the Senate.....Class Day Exercises at Princeton College; Mrs. Susan Brown has given the college \$100,000.Strikers prevent the running of street-cars in Columbus, Ohio..... Annual Soirée Musicale at Vassar College.....Class Day Exercises of senior class of Columbia College.....George H. Pell sentenced to seven years and six months in the penitentiary.....Ex-Alderman John O'Neil's fine of \$2,000 remitted.....Sixty warrants issued for arrest of persons for refusing information to census enumerators.....Unveiling monument to Confederate dead at Petersburg, Va.

Chancellor von Caprivi eulogizes Bismarck before the Reichstag Committee on Army Bill.....Major Wissman reaches Suez.....Library presented by Andrew Carnegie to Edinburgh opened.

Tuesday, June 10th.

The five-minute rule went into effect in Congress.....Post office appropriation bill passed the House.....British bark Singapore went ashore at Cape Corrientes, captain and five of the crew lost.....Mr. Tully, an Irish editor, sent to prison for three months for violating the Crimes Act..... State Sunday school convention opened in Brooklyn.....Thomas C. Platt blackballed by Harlem Republican Club.....Senator Edmunds introduced a bill for the forfeiture of all Mormon church property and its devotion to public schools in Utah.

Current Events.

Wednesday, June 4th.

Fortification Bill passed in the Senate.....Mr. McDuffie (Rep.) replaces Mr. Turpin (Dem.) from the IVth Ala. District in the House.Republican House Caucus on compromise Silver Bill.....Negro Conference at Lake Mohonk.....Democrats in Maine nominate F. M. Hill for Governor.....Standard Oil Company negotiate for the